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REPORTS OF ALLIANCE AGAINST UNITED STATES COMMERCE RIDICULED

Stories That Refusal to Participate in Panama-Pacific Fair Is Result of Conspiracy Between Great Britain and Germany Called Apotheosis of Sensationalism

DECISIONS BASED ON MERITS

Had Either Country Believed Taking Part Economically Profitable It Is Said They Would Have Participated—Question Settled Long Before Mexican Outbreak

Special Cable to the Monitor from the European Bureau
LONDON—Stories which are reaching Europe from America concerning the reasons attributed for the combined refusal of Germany and the United Kingdom to participate in the San Francisco exhibition are hopelessly wide of the mark and show something in the nature of virile imagination.

To suppose that two European countries have joined in a campaign against American trade ought hardly to need denial by anybody who knows anything at all about the circumstances. Information supplied to the Monitor from the beginning has been perfectly accurate and has been justified by every public announcement as it has taken place. As the Monitor pointed out months ago, neither country was in the least anxious to participate in any more exhibitions, the feeling in both governments being that the whole exhibition business had been severely overdone. There never would have been any question of participation had not the question of political sentiment intervened.

The feeling of the commercial classes on the subject is undoubtedly mixed. A certain proportion is opposed to participation on most purely economic grounds and this party is supported by that mass of inert opinion which is generally in favor of what it terms "letting well enough alone."

On the other hand there is an active and particularly influential party which regards participation from the point of view of trade no less than of politics as of the utmost importance. This party on either side of the North sea has from the first actively supported a policy of participation and in spite of every rebuff is still doing so.

When it was found that there was apparently not sufficient generating power to produce participation an attempt was made in England, as was carefully explained in the Monitor, to induce the government to undertake a sort of partial national exhibit on the lines of the exhibit in the exhibition at Ghent. This would have required the finding of at least £200,000 and the government, with the immense expenditure with which it is faced, hesitated to find this money in the face of the fact that there was no overwhelming demand for participation.

It is possible that the demands of the army and navy on the national exchequer may have influenced the treasury in its action on this point. All that can be said about that is that it is additional evidence of the effects of armament-madness, which finds millions for nonproductive armaments and is unable to find a comparatively insignificant sum for commercial purposes. In Germany this argument would apply perhaps even more strongly than in the United Kingdom, but to represent it as a conspiracy against the trade of the United States would be the apotheosis of sensationalism.

Thus with probably a majority of the commercial interests lukewarm, doubtful or even antagonistic, the question of participation shifted from an economic to a political basis. It became a pure matter of sentiment as distinct from finance. There can be no question that the action of the former government of the United States, respecting the Panama tolls, did not help to weigh down the scale on both sides of the North sea that the Hay-Pauncefote treaty had not been strictly adhered to was not likely to provide a fulcrum for those endeavoring to lift the foreign offices into what they considered a clearer perception of the larger issues.

The German government, the Monitor has reason to believe, did approach Downing street with a view to the two countries acting in concert. This, however, was because the commercial competition between the two countries made it necessary that both or neither should go to San Francisco.

The British government explained that the whole question would have to be decided on its commercial merits and after considerable discussion and inquiry decided that the German view of the commercial position was economically a sound one. This was before the Mexican developments had been dreamed of and Mexico had no more to do with the decision than the financial exploits of Lord Cowdray in South America.

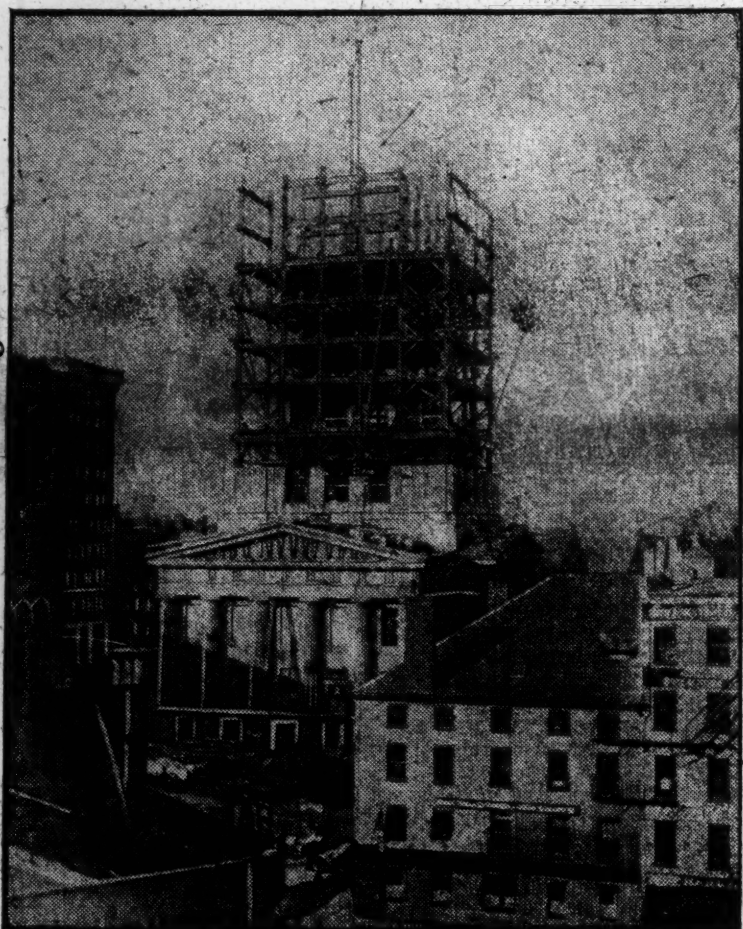
The whole matter was settled long before General Huerta began to make himself troublesome or Lord Murray to negotiate oil deals, and the only political significance which can be extracted from the question of the Panama tolls is that the action of the former government at Washington did not tend to support the efforts of the men who, like Herr Ballin and Sir Thomas Lipton, were endeavoring to inspire Downing street and Wil-

helmsstrasse with the view that commercial advantages could not always be reckoned in financial expenditure and that sentiment might play almost as large a part as diplomacy in political arrangements.

In short, had either Germany or the United Kingdom believed that participation in the San Francisco exhibition would have been economically profitable they would have taken part in it and it is unnecessary to look for any reasons more sinister than this.

For the retailer of canards so simple a reason is not however sufficient whilst there are political interests whose reason for existence seems always to be rather to promote friction than harmony between great nations.

CUSTOMS TOWER REACHES THIRD OF ITS TOTAL HEIGHT



Framework of the new structure rising above the old

Although only about one third of the total height it will be when completed, Boston's new custom house tower is already about the highest in the city. It now rises above eight stories, but when finished will attain a height of 30. By the end of next week a height of about 10 stories will have been reached so far as the girders are concerned. It is said that the height of this government structure is not affected by the city regulations.

What are claimed to be two biggest trusses in this country are those in place on the fourth floor of the tower, about 125 feet from the street level. They weigh 110 tons, measure 25 by 57 feet and two of the columns of each truss will support a strain of 1,250,000 pounds each, and the other two columns 1,807,000 pounds.

The old building, like most of Boston's structures, rested on piles, which were so short that they did not penetrate the clay far enough to give proper support. Above the piles, however, a floor of thick masonry had been built which was continuous over the entire area of the building.

When the contractors removed the familiar old dome of Quincy granite blocks from the central section of the building and cut off the granite platform, to sink the caissons to rock, the old

POWERS MAY ASK ITALY TO TAKE TURKEY'S WORD ON TRIPOLI

Special Cable to the Monitor from the European Bureau
ROME—Reports as to the demands of Italy for compensation on the withdrawal from the Aegean islands may be dismissed as canards. So far Italy has officially announced that she will act strictly in accordance with the treaty of Lausanne.

The real difficulty is that it is almost impossible to prove whether all regular Turkish officers and men have been withdrawn from Tripoli, and as the comple-

FARMERS' CREDIT CONFERENCE WILL STUDY BANK PLAN

Rural Development Bonds and Cultivation of Waste Land Are Brought Before Delegates

A state bank planned to meet the financial needs of the farmers of Massachusetts is the chief subject of a two-day conference which opened at the State House today, called by New England members of the American commission on agricultural organization and rural credits that visited Europe last summer.

An effort will be made to present to the next Legislature a bill authorizing the establishment of such a bank through the issuance of bonds on a cooperative basis. Wilfrid Wheeler, secretary of the state board of agriculture, is sponsor for the government, and plans a modification of certain features of the banking system of Europe which he believes would fit the needs of this country.

It is said that the establishment of the proposed financial system will mean an increase in the acreage under cultivation and an advance in the produce. Cultivation of about 2,000,000 acres of waste land in this state would involve no fear of overproduction, experts say, as one half the produce used in the state comes from outside sources.

LAVERNA FLOATED

After remaining ashore on Ram Head Bar, at the entrance of Broad sound more than 30 hours, the Gloucester fishing schooner Laverne was floated this noon.

DICTIONARY OF DIALECT URGED BY PROF. MEAD

One Needed for American Use Says Wesleyan Man Before Language and Philological Associations at Joint Meeting

IMPORTANCE IS TOLD

Problems connected with the preparation of an adequate American dialect dictionary were discussed by Prof. William Edward Mead of Wesleyan University today at Harvard University at the convention of the Modern Language Association of America, held in conjunction with the American Philological Association. He declared that the importance of compiling such a book is not generally appreciated.

The completion within the last decade of the great English dialect dictionary, continued Professor Mead, emphasizes the value of dialect survivals and makes it possible to measure in some degree the extent and the character of the work to be done in America. The problem is, however, far more complicated than in England, owing to the greater territory to be covered and the peculiar conditions of development on this side of the Atlantic. Obviously, the work can be done only by wide cooperation, and by the expenditure of considerable money. For a multitude of reasons it should be accomplished within the next few years if it is to be done at all, he concluded.

Necessity for a visible bond or cord between the God and the worshipper in certain ancient religions was the theme of an illustrated talk given this morning by Dwight Nelson Robinson of Yale. He brought out that these religions were chiefly of the noble and wealthy classes. A discourse on Tertullian and the pagan cults was given by Gordon J. Laing of the University of Chicago. Some of the statements provoked criticism, and attention was called to the wrongs which Tertullian was trying to wipe out. With this in mind, it was thought, too much criticism should not be passed upon his methods. A learned discourse on the conclusion of Cicero's de Natura Deorum was given by Arthur Stanley Pease of the University of Illinois. George Converse Fiske of the University of Wisconsin traced the obligation of Horace to Lucilius. The influence of the early period of Greek upon Asia Minor was traced by Clarence P. Bill of Western Reserve University.

This evening Prof. Alexander R. Hough of the University of Wisconsin, president of the M. L. A., will address both organizations on "Light from Goethe on Our Problems." Following the address the women attending the convention are to be entertained by Mrs. Herbert Weir Smyth at her home on Elmwood avenue. The men are to be guests at the same time of the divisions of ancient and modern languages of the Harvard faculty of arts and sciences at the Harvard Club house in Boston. The final sessions of the two organizations will be held tomorrow.

LYNN ASSESSOR NOT CHOSEN
LYNN, Mass.—After taking three ballots, and still being undecided on the question of appointing an assessor to succeed William R. Melden, resigned, members of the municipal council adjourned until tomorrow night.

INCOME TAX PLAN DEBATED IN THE FRENCH PARLIAMENT

Special Cable to the Monitor from the European Bureau
PARIS—Discussion of financial conditions dwarfs every other issue at this moment in the Chamber.

Yesterday M. Caillaux instituted in his speech an elaborate comparison between levying an income tax in France and in the United Kingdom for the purpose of showing that in Great Britain the poorer classes paid less and the richer more than the same classes in France.

M. Ribot, in replying, took exception to any such comparison, on the ground that conditions were fundamentally different. There was no question, he admitted, that the richer classes should

pay more heavily than the poorer, and the richer classes in France were perfectly ready to do this. What was to be objected to was the theory of ransom. Finance ought not to be dragged into the realm of party discussion and in his opinion the delay in issuing a loan whilst all these discussions were taking place was distinctly to the disadvantage of the country.

tion of this withdrawal is to be the prelude of the evacuation of the islands, it is possible for the government in Rome, if it is so minded, almost indefinitely to protract the occupation. Turkey insists that the withdrawal from Tripoli was completed months ago, but as Italy denies this and as neither side can actually prove its statements, the real crux of the position lies in the great powers inducing the Roman government to accept the assurances of the Porte.

SIEGEL STORES IN VOLUNTARY RECEIVERSHIP

Boston and New York Firms Are Affected by Proceedings Taken on Application of Corporation in the Latter City

ACTION IS FRIENDLY

On application of the Siegel Stores Corporation of New York, the Siegel stores in Boston and New York city are in the hands of receivers. Each of the receivers is under a bond of \$50,000. The total liability involved is said to be from \$4,000,000 to \$6,000,000; of this amount between \$1,000,000 and \$1,200,000 is said to represent the liability of the Boston firm.

The receivership proceedings, which are friendly, were started on petition of the Siegel Stores Corporation, whose complaint states that the stores are unable to meet their obligations and to get credit.

George R. Nutter of Dunbar, Brandeis & Nutter, attorneys, representing the receivers, issued a statement explaining that the proceeding was brought to conserve the assets of the different corporations and facilitate a reorganization of (Continued on page fourteen, column one)

BILL TO INCREASE MILITIA OF MASSACHUSETTS IS FILED

Representative Sherburne Puts in Measure Authorizing the Governor to Establish Additional Organization in Order to Conform to Federal Laws

Representative John H. Sherburne of Brookline, on petition of Charles A. Stevens and others, has filed the following bill to authorize the commander-in-chief to increase the Massachusetts militia to conform with United States laws and regulations:

"The commander-in-chief may, by executive order, authorize the increase in the command and enlisted strength of the following organizations of the volunteer militia in addition to the organizations authorized under section 20 of chapter 604 of the acts of 1908:

One battalion of infantry to form, for administrative purposes with the first and second corps of cadets, one additional infantry regiment with officers and en-

COL. GASTON ASKS ACTION FOR CITY RESERVE CENTER

On Return From Washington He Urges Effort to Get One of New Banks for This City

Col. William A. Gaston, president of the National Shawmut Bank, who has been in Washington conferring with the government officials on currency matters, urges Boston banking and business interests to exert every effort toward securing the establishment here of one of the regional banks made necessary by the new currency system.

Already a committee of seven members of the Boston Chamber of Commerce is at work on the situation, while the bankers are in communication with congressmen seeking their support.

The chamber committee is to report to Thursday's meeting of its board of directors at which the question of sending representatives to Washington will be considered. The Boston Clearing House Association is to consider sending a committee to Washington also.

Hearings on the establishment of a regional bank in Boston are to be held by the federal reserve board at the federal building, treasury department, Jan. 9 and 10. This board is composed of Secretary of the Treasury McAdoo, Secretary of Agriculture Houston and the comptroller of currency, who is yet to be appointed.

Specific objections to the nomination papers of Congressman James M. Curley are being filed today with the election commissioners by the managers of the Kenna campaign, who claim that 80 papers with over 1300 names will be protested on the ground of a faulty jurat. They say they have only examined half of the Curley papers and that it will be difficult for the congressman to get his name on the ballot. This idea is scouted by the Curley supporters, who in turn claim that the general protests which they filed yesterday, when given a hearing Thursday before the ballot law commission, will eliminate Mr. Kenna from the list.

In an open letter sent by Earnest E. Smith, candidate for mayor, to Walter Ballantyne, manager for the Kenna forces, he points out that efforts to enlist his support will not have the desired effect if the Kenna organization continues to send out press notices containing misstatements about his investigation of nomination papers. He claims that neither he nor his employees had at any time investigated the nomination papers of any other candidate.

Congressman Curley said today that the Burns detective agency reports that the number of forgeries and irregularities on Mr. Kenna's papers will prevent his name from appearing on the ballot.

Another protest was filed with the election commissioners yesterday, but with a different aim. This was by Earnest E. Smith, who claims that by forgeries of the names of his nominators on the papers of other candidates he has been deprived of a place on the ballot by a lack of 80 names. He claims that of the 270 names struck from his (Continued on page fourteen, column one)

ARRANGEMENTS FOR ANTARCTIC TRIP ARE TOLD

Sir Ernest Shackleton in Explaining His Plans Says His Main Object Is the Crossing of the Polar Continent

THIS ROUTE TO BE NEW

Special Cable to the Monitor from the European Bureau
LONDON—In an interview with the Daily Chronicle Sir Ernest Shackleton explained his plans respecting the new polar expedition. The main object, he said, would be the crossing of the polar continent from Ross sea to Weddell sea. Little more was known in the Weddell quadrant than in Weddell's day.

This crossing of the continent would be the biggest polar journey ever attempted, being longer than to the pole and back, and far more difficult, because it would be an advance over new ground, with no depots to draw on.

The distance was roughly 1700 miles, half of which was positively by a new route. With good fortune, the whole journey would cover new ground as, after reaching the pole, from the Weddell sea the route to the Ross sea might be found different either to his own or that of Captain Scott or Captain Amundsen.

The geographical information to be obtained regarding the plateau of the pole and the Victoria mountains was considerable, as would be the geological collections which might be made.

The expedition would sail in two ships, one leaving Buenos Aires in October and the second leaving New Zealand in November. The first ship would endeavor to reach the seventy-eighth degree and find a landing place there.

If a landing place was found by the beginning of November a party of six men would immediately commence the march across the continent. If the landing were not early enough, winter quarters would be found and depots laid out towards the pole before winter began. In that event the march would commence the following year.

The second ship would land a party on Ross sea to meet the transcontinental party, who would return with them to New Zealand. Both ships would burn oil instead of coal, which would be a considerable advantage. The second in command would be Frank Wild of the Scott expedition, and for transport they would, like Amundsen, put their trust mainly in dogs.

EXAMINATION OF SIGNATURES ENDS TONIGHT

Detectives and Handwriting Specialists to Cease Work on Mayoralty Papers at 5 P. M. When Time Limit Is Reached

PROTEST TO BE FILED

Kenny Forces to Enter Formal Objection to Names on Congressman Curley's Credentials to Force Him From Ballot

Examination of the nomination papers and the validity of the signatures on them for the various candidates for the mayoralty which are being continued today will conclude at 5 o'clock tonight which is the time limit for withdrawals and objections. Charles Innes and Henry E. Hingston, a handwriting specialist, are conducting the investigation for their clients and gathering information for the hearing which will open Thursday morning at 9:30 in the aldermanic hall.

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ASSOCIATION IS FORMED TO URGE HURLEY RECALL

SALEM, Mass.—Permanent organization of the committee seeking the recall of Mayor John F. Hurley was effected at its meeting Monday night. The Salem Initiative, Referendum and Recall Association was formed with the following officers: President, William C. McNamara; secretary, Heman F. Curtis; treasurer, Edward B. Mead.

The 18 members present voted to proceed with the recall movement. It was reported that in one set of papers about 400 signatures had been secured for the recall. Other papers were reported to be well signed.

Mr. Curtis, who named the committee as a result of a mass meeting held recently, declared that he would not be a candidate for the mayoralty. A committee to frame by-laws and a constitution was appointed.

ENGLAND WINS CRICKET MATCH

Special Cable to the Monitor from the European Bureau
LONDON—South Africa lost the second test cricket match to England by an innings and 12 runs. The remainder of the team offered very little resistance to the bowling of Barnes, who succeeded in taking nine wickets for 103 runs.

MASONS HONOR ST. JOHNS DAY

Massachusetts Masons will celebrate the feast of St. John in the Temple, Boston, this evening. Previous to the feast, the officers of the Grand lodge for 1914 will be installed. Melvin M. Johnson succeeds Everett C. Benton as grand master.

HOUSING REPORT IS MADE PUBLIC

Advocating compulsory housing laws instead of permissive regulations for buildings in the cities and towns of this state Edward T. Hartman, secretary of the Massachusetts Civic League made public today his annual report for the year.

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Echoes of Zabern Incident Still Interest Reichstag

CHANCELLOR OF GERMANY MAY RESIGN OFFICE

Question of Premier's Withdrawal Still Acute in Reichstag Though It Is Not Generally Expected Before the New Year

ARMY IS CRITICIZED

(Special correspondence of the Monitor)
BERLIN, Germany.—Echoes of the Reichstag's "black day" still occupy a prominent place in the press and the question of the chancellor's resignation is still acute. This, though generally anticipated, will probably not take place until the new year, if at all.

The overwhelming majority by which the vote of want of confidence in the leading statesman was carried, 293 to 54 votes, alone made the Zabern incident unique in the annals of the Reichstag. The official organ of the government, the Norddeutsche Allgemeine Zeitung, published in its weekly political review a defense of the chancellor, expressing regret at the demonstrations of "certain elements" in the Reichstag who were determined not to listen to his words.

Much, therefore, it is pointed out in the article, which would have given quite another impression, remained inaudible. The Kaiser's decree in the matter of the Zabern incident has only partially satisfied public demands. While it is good that the investigations of the court-martial are to be conducted with as little delay as possible, the transference of the ninety-ninth infantry regiment from Zabern to Hagenau, some 25 miles away, is regarded rather in the light of a punishment for the town, whose trade will suffer considerably in consequence.

The best and simplest course would have been to transfer the young lieutenant whose foolishness caused all the trouble, while the attitude of Colonel Reuter condoned the offense, and the action of the war minister approved it. Every point that contained a comparatively easy solution of the difficult question was ignored with dire results. It is stated in Strassburg military circles that the ninety-ninth will not return to Zabern, but will ultimately be transferred to Cassel, while it is probable that a new Strassburg regiment will eventually be stationed at Zabern when the affair has blown over.

Protest meetings were recently held by the Social Democrats throughout the country, 15 taking place in Berlin and

AT THE THEATERS

BOSTON

BOSTON—"The Whip," 7:45.
COLONIAL—"Lady of the Slipper," 8:05.
CASTLE SQUARE—"Miss Pouchout," 8:10.
HOLLIS—"The Marriage Market," 8.
KATHIE—"Vaudeville," 2.
MAJESTIC—"Little Women," 8:15.
PARK—"Miss May Robinson," 8:10.
PLYMOUTH—"Under Cover," 8:10.
TREMONT—"Miss Lina Abbramelli," 8.

BOSTON CONCERTS

Friday, Symphony hall, 2:30 p. m., eleventh Symphony rehearsal, Miss Ruth Deyo, soloist.
Saturday, Symphony hall, 8 p. m., eleventh Symphony concert, Miss Ruth Deyo, soloist.
Sunday, Symphony hall, 3:30 p. m., recital by Fritz Kreisler, violinist; St. James theater, 3:30 p. m., first concert by Boston Philharmonic orchestra.

BOSTON OPERA HOUSE

Monday, 8 p. m., "Rigoletto."
Wednesday, 8 p. m., "Tales of Hoffmann."
Friday, 8 p. m., "Madam Butterfly."
Saturday, 2 p. m., "Bohème," 8 p. m., "Aida."
Sunday, 8 p. m., concert by opera artists.

NEW YORK

ASTOR—"Seven Keys to Baldpate."
BELASCO—"Miss Frances Starr."
BOOTH—"Prunella."
CORN—"Potash and Perlmutter."
CORT—"Pag o' My Heart."
EMPIRE—"Miss Ebel Barrymore."
GAIETY—"Miss Elsie Ferguson."
GRAND—"Bunny Fuels the Rings."
GLOBE—"Madcap Duchess."
HUDSON—"Gen. John Regan."
KNICKERBOCKER—"New Henrietta."
LIBERTY—"Sweethearts."
LITTLE—"The Philanderer."
LYCEUM—"Miss Billie Burke."
PLAYHOUSE—"Things That Count."
SHUBERT—"Dolly Reformatory Herein."
THIRTY-NINTH—"At Bay."
WALLACKS—"Cyril Maude."

CHICAGO

AMERICAN—"Where Dreams Come True."
BLACKSTONE—"Fanny's First Play."
FINE ARTS—"Dolly Reformatory Herein."
GARRICK—"William Hodge."
OLYMPIC—"Bought and Paid For."
POWERS—"The Poor Little Rich Girl."
STUDEBAKER—"The Doll Girl."

outlying districts, attended by 11,000 persons. Everything passed off quietly, without interference from the police, although a meeting called by the anarchists was attended by a number of policemen in uniform and in plain clothes. The same resolution was passed at each meeting.

The military dictatorship was strongly condemned, and the resignation of both the chancellor and war minister was demanded. Well-known members of the Social Democrat party in the Reichstag spoke at length. The anarchist meeting, which was also well attended, was of a rather remarkable character. The speakers declared the Social Democrat demands were lame and insufficient. To introduce democracy in the army would be of no avail. The working men had no desire to defend a country where such things were possible. A general strike was the only way in which to show the power and the convictions of the working man.

The chief speaker declared that through anarchy alone could humane conditions prevail. The time would come, and that before very long, when war and destruction would no longer occur. Conservative organs like the Kreuz and the Reichsbote naturally uphold the chancellor, but that detail does not lessen the gulf between the people and the military authority.

MAGISTRATES IN INDIA BOUND BY PRECEDENTS

(Special to the Monitor)
CALCUTTA, India.—India has long been a lawyer-ridden country, but a fresh and piquant illustration of the influence of the gentlemen of the long robe is furnished by the annual report of the inspector-general of police in Bombay.

The police and the magisterial bench tend to differ in their ideas of the duties of the latter, and in the report under reference complaint is made by the police of the undue leniency of some magistrates and judges. This is ascribed to their "awe of the array of law and case precedents brought before them by lawyers."

One district officer observes: "These things have upon some magistrates the effect of shaking their belief in anything positive, with the result that they hardly dare pass any order." When one considers the nature of much of the evidence upon which the tribunals have to rely, this is not, perhaps, an unmixed disadvantage.

The report states, by the way, that there is a growing confidence on the part of the public in the honesty of purpose and comparative efficiency of the police. This is indeed a change for the better.

POLICY OF ITALY ON THE BALKAN WAR CRITICIZED

(Special to the Monitor)
ROME, Italy.—The criticism passed on Italian foreign policy by Signor Barzilai in the Chamber recently has been much commented upon.

Signor Barzilai affirmed that as a result of the attitude of Italy during the Balkan war, she had emerged with her relations with Russia compromised, her agreements with France embittered, and her relations with England reduced to coldness.

Her former, and almost traditional friendship, with the Balkan peoples had been all but destroyed. All her strength had been given and her sympathies sacrificed to an intimacy with Austria for the purpose of securing an independent Albania.

The internationalism of Albania was being rapidly transformed into a government by two Adriatic powers, who did not even communicate diplomatic notes exchanged on the subject, even to the country to other powers, not even to England, who it could not be said had held an entirely useless position in the problem of the delimitation of the frontiers.

NAPOLEON'S HOUSE REPAIR IS SOUGHT

(Special to the Monitor)
PARIS, France.—A bill has been introduced into the Chamber providing for a larger government grant for the upkeep of Longwood, Napoleon's house at St. Helena.

The small sum which has up till now been provided by the government has only been sufficient for the salary of the custodian, the house itself being allowed to fall into disrepair. The bill has the support of the entire Chamber.

ANGLO-AMERICAN PEACE CENTENARY PLANS PROMOTED

Duke of Teck Presides at Gathering at Dinner in London of More Than 200 Persons, Including United States Ambassador, Who Predicts Success for Exhibition

(Special to the Monitor)
LONDON.—A banquet was held recently at the Hotel Cecil on the joint invitation of the British committee for the celebration of 100 years of peace among English-speaking peoples and the Anglo-American exhibition, 1914.

The distinguished gathering of over 200 people included leading representatives of the public, diplomatic, commercial and other interests both in the United States and in Great Britain. The Duke of Teck, honorary president of the Anglo-American exhibition, presided.

In proposing the toast of "Anglo-American friendship and success to the centenary celebrations" the chairman said that an influential committee had been formed for the purpose of celebrating the great historical event and of erecting permanent monuments to perpetuate its memory.

The movement for this object had now joined hands with the organization which had been formed for the purpose of holding in London the exhibition of 1914. This exhibition would lay before the world in the grounds at Shepherd's Bush, the triumphs of natural science, art, industry, and commerce which an unbroken century of profound peace had enabled the English-speaking races to dedicate to the service of humanity.

The United States ambassador, in responding, said the maintenance of peace was but a negative virtue. Now, when they spoke about the celebration, they set new forces at work. They set to work also very positive agencies for drawing these two English-speaking peoples positively closer together for the uplifting of the world and the maintenance of its peace everywhere. He wished he could answer the inquiry as to who was the author of the happy thought to forbid armaments on the Great lakes or along that great frontier. He did not know. But he did know this, that the general feeling in America was that they needed no defense against Englishmen who dwelt to the north of them.

Since the visit of Lord Weardale and the English committee to the United States, where they had been heartily welcomed, the main features of the admirable program for the celebrations of the hundred years' peace had become more and more fixed in the public mind, and it was a gratification to know that two forms of it took shape in exhibitions.

As for the one to be held in England

his countrymen would send to it creditable exhibits, and would come in hundreds of thousands. Englishmen should go in hundreds of thousands to the San Francisco exhibition and he could promise them a kinsman's welcome.

MELBOURNE SHOWS
INCREASING TRADE

(Special to the Monitor)

MELBOURNE, Aus.—Figures supplied by the Victorian government statist credit Melbourne with a total trade for the year 1911-12 of £43,175,396. For the same period London's trade is given as £383,629,052, Liverpool's £373,365,515, Glasgow's £50,785,181, Belfast's £10,965,535, New York's £344,813,570, Boston's £39,194,067.

In tonnage the shipping trade of Melbourne, 10,450,067, ranks close to Southampton and higher than Hull, Glasgow, Boston, New Orleans and San Francisco.

IRELAND HAS 32 SOCIETIES
WORKING FOR VOTE FOR WOMEN

(Special to the Monitor)

DUBLIN, Ireland.—The Dublin branch of the Women's Social and Political Union has been holding weekly meetings at the Abbey-theater in order to educate public opinion on the subject of women's enfranchisement. The meetings confine themselves to the question of woman suffrage and take no sides in questions such as home rule or Unionist policy.

There are 32 suffrage societies in Ireland, all working on independent lines to secure the vote for women. They are

all non-militant, with the exception of the branch of the Women's Social and Political Union and the Irishwomen's Franchise League. The members of the latter society were active during Mr. Bonar Law and Sir Edward Carson's visit, one of them being charged with assaulting the police for attempting to hand some literature to those gentlemen. She was sentenced to seven days imprisonment, in default of giving bail to be of good behavior, and was released after four days hunger strike.

Indignation meetings were held outside the prison and dispersed by the police with some violence. An account of the proceedings having been given at a meeting of the Irish Transport Union, the men present passed a resolution that they would protect the women from mishandling by the police in future. At the time of the rearrest of Mrs. Pankhurst on her return from America, some members of the Dublin W. S. P. U. chanted a litany on behalf of their leader during the service at St. Patrick's cathedral, the Protestant cathedral of Dublin. On being desired to do so they left the church accompanied by several vergers and by members of the congregation. A crowd rapidly collected but was dispersed by the police.

BRITISH POSTAL MEN POSTPONE STRIKE ACTION

(Copyright by Topical)

Group of leaders at Leicester conference representing 20,000 members of indoor staff of postoffice

(Special to the Monitor)

LEICESTER, England.—The Leicester conference of two large postal unions which, it was expected, would decide the question of whether a strike of postal employees should be proclaimed, has left the matter in abeyance until a postal congress can be called. The sectional strike policy was shelved, but this in no way affects the possibility of a general service strike in the near future.

The delegates who assembled at Leicester numbered 200, representing over 20,000 members of the indoor staff of the postoffice. A resolution was passed again declaring the rejection of the Holt report and demanding the all grades claim for a 15 per cent increase in wages.

Close attention was given to a proposal to enter into an agreement with

the National Union of Railwaymen, the Miners Federation and Transport Workers Federation. The proposal, however, was ultimately defeated. A further proposal that a campaign for the purpose of educating public opinion in favor of the postoffice employees be carried out throughout the country was passed.

Jack McCarthy, the chairman of the Executive and the Postal Telegraph Clerks Association, who took the chair, stated that he wished it to be understood that since no real attempt had been made to meet the demands of the postal workers, just, reasonable, and well supported though they were, the government must accept full responsibility for the approaching crisis.

FINNS' EDUCATION
PLEA IS REJECTED

(Special to the Monitor)

ST. PETERSBURG, Russia.—On the representations of the Finnish Senate, the Tsar has rejected the petition of the Finnish Diet in 1910, for the adoption of universal education. The rejection is based on the ground that a bill on the subject cannot be advantageously introduced, until the economic position of the country and the position of the treasury admit it.

It is further pointed out that the expenses are not to be met out of the state fund at the Emperor's disposal, but out of credits from the Finnish Diet.

BRITISH LIBRARY RECEIVES
GIFT OF RARE CHINESE BOOKS

(Special to the Monitor)

OXFORD, England.—The Bodleian Library has been made the recipient of an extraordinarily valuable and interesting gift in the shape of a Chinese library collected by Edmund Backhouse, formerly of Merton College.

Mr. Backhouse possesses a thorough knowledge of the Chinese language and of the Chinese people, and this has enabled him, during his 15 years' stay in Peking, to form the wonderful collection which is now housed at the Bodleian.

Among the 17,000 printed volumes and the 150 manuscripts which make up the collection, it will be of special interest to bibliophiles to learn that there are three manuscripts which are said to be Sung editions.

In the notice appearing in the Times on Mr. Backhouse's library, doubt is thrown on two of the examples, which the author of the notice believes to be

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BEIRUT HONORS
FRENCH FLEET

(Special to the Monitor)

BEIRUT, Syria.—The French fleet in the near east paid a visit lately to Beirut, the occasion being marked by various festivities. The French schools and colleges in Beirut and those at Antoura and Djounieh were inspected by the admiral, Admiral Bone de Laperyere, the vice-admirals and the chief officers, most of the pupils being afterward taken on board one of the battleships.

In honor of the fleet a ball was given at the French Club, and on the following day the admiral invited the members of the French Club and their families to tea on the Voltaire, the guests being taken to and from the ship on motor launches. The affair was a great success, the dancing continuing until 9 o'clock. When Conyngham Pasha took his departure there was a roar of cannon, officers and sailors saluting while the volley lasted, and following this the solemn and beautiful ceremony of saluting the colors at sunset took place. After sunset the fleet was brilliantly illuminated.

AUSTRALIA FRUIT
GROWERS PREPARE
FOR CANAL TRADE

(Special to the Monitor)

ADELAIDE, S. Aus.—South Australia, in common with some of the other states of the Commonwealth, so far as area suitable for the production of high-class fruit is concerned, has almost unlimited facilities for the expansion of the fruit-growing industry.

With the opening of the Panama canal it is anticipated that the export of fruit will be largely increased, and in view of this the question of the carriage of the produce to overseas markets received considerable attention at the annual conference of Australian fruit growers recently held in Adelaide. Among the resolutions bearing on the matter adopted by the congress were:

"First, that owners of shipping lines interested in the carriage of fruit be requested to take decided action to secure more careful handling of fruit during the storage in holds, particularly in the direction of instructing that responsible officers insist upon stevedores having all fruit put down and not dropped."

"Second, that this conference approach the federal government with a view to the appointment of a cool storage expert as a royal commission to accompany fruit consignments to Europe and to report upon existing methods of ships' cool storage."

ABERDEEN TRAWL
MEN ADVANCED

(Special to the Monitor)

EDINBURGH, Scotland.—Negotiations, which for two months have been going on between Aberdeen trawl owners and the crews of the vessels with regard to an improved scale of wages and better conditions of labor, have now ended.

Instead of receiving 3s. 9d. per day cooks will receive 5s., but will have to pay for their share of the food. Second engineers have been granted an increase of 4d., which makes their payment 6s. 10d. per day. The new rate of wages has already taken effect.

PRESIDENT YUAN
GRANTS AMNESTY

(Special to the Monitor)

PEKING, China.—As was expected President Yuan has granted amnesty to those who took part in the rebellion and are "repentant." The amnesty does not come too soon, as there has been continued persecution of those suspected of complicity with the rebellious movement and executions have been the order of the day, particularly in Canton.

Many officials take advantage of the position to wipe off old scores and even to make capital out of their abuse of office, and a general amnesty will tend to remove these opportunities for persecution and to create a better feeling throughout the country.

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South Africa Problem Discussed by Former Official

LOST PROVINCES OF FRANCE AGAIN EUROPEAN TOPIC

Zabern Incident Causes Review of Historic Events Which Led to German Rule in the District Known as Alsace-Lorraine

TWO SIDES TO STORY

(Special to the Monitor)
LONDON—The recent disturbances in Alsace have drawn attention once again to a district, whose history during the past half century bids fair to cause its name to become incorporated in the language as the designation of a definite political situation. So well is the position of the Reichsland understood that the "creation of an Alsace-Lorraine" needs no further explanation.

The draped figure of Strasbourg in the Place de la Concorde daily reminds the Parisian of the "lost provinces," while the bar against German stock on the Paris Bourse steadily impresses on the German the price of his acquisition.

Prince von Bulow in his new work, "Germany under the Emperor William II," advance sheets of which have been issued to the press, declares that it would be feeble to hope for a "real and sincere" reconciliation so long as Germany does not intend to abandon Alsace-Lorraine, and he adds that as Germany has no such intention, the only possibility is "cooperation in minor questions" and an effort to maintain "courteous, quiet and peaceful" relations. Thus are two great nations kept apart.

A former German chancellor thus admits that whilst the Reichsland remains a possession of Germany there is little hope of any real reconciliation with France, and insists that the empire has no intention of relinquishing it; whilst in France, although perhaps the "lost provinces" is not such a phrase to conjure with as it once was, still the recent incident in Zabern proves conclusively enough that the sentiment which surrounds it is quickly revived.

Two Sides Reviewed

What Europe as a whole, outside Germany, generally fails to see is that there are really two sides to the Alsace-Lorraine question; that however big a blotter its annexation in 1871 has been, however little Germany has gained by it, however much she may even have lost by it, it was not pure rapacity which led to the annexation, that, in short, her action had some foundation in that sorry consensus of opinion known as international justice.

Public opinion in the west generally takes its view of the Reichsland from France, and, largely ignorant of history or wilfully ignoring it, regards Alsace-Lorraine as beyond question an integral part of France. What are the facts? Alsace-Lorraine first appears in history as a part of that vast but loose confederation of Germanic races known as the empire. From the tenth century, for over 600 years, it was governed by various sovereigns, dukes or princes under Germanic suzerainty, latterly under the house of Hapsburg.

As a result of the disastrous Thirty Years war part of it was ceded to France, by the Peace of Westphalia, in 1648. The remainder was annexed by Louis XIV. who seized Strasbourg in 1681, in a time of peace. "Thus," as the German historian, with more than a little show of justice, contends, "this fine land, with one of the noblest branches of the race, was alienated from the German people, and the command of the German Rhine disgracefully surrendered to the enemy in the time of misfortune."

Such were the circumstances in which the Germanic peoples lost the Reichsland, and in considering the German attitude today this ought to be taken into account, as ought also another consideration, namely, that Germany never renounced her claim. It was, indeed, always kept to the front, and was definitely advanced in 1814 when the map of Europe was being redrawn after the Napoleonic cataclysm.

Russia at that time would not, however, consent to it and Germany not being in a position to press her claim, was compelled to give way. It can hardly be described as surprising, therefore that in 1871, when she found herself in a position to exact her own terms she should have advanced the claim once again, and this time insisted on satisfaction.

If, however, all this forms a case for Germany, a case which draws its justification from history, it must not be thought that the case for France draws its justification only from sentiment. The Alsace-Lorraine of the peace of Ryswick was unquestionably German, in tradition, in sentiment, and in population. The Alsace-Lorraine of the treaty of Frankfurt was in all these respects French.

Objected to Transfer

It cannot be doubted that the great majority of the inhabitants of Alsace-Lorraine in 1871 objected to the transfer, and resented it bitterly. No fewer than 160,000 elected to remain. French, in spite of all that the decision involved, and of these at least 60,000 actually carried out their intention and emigrated to France. So the figure of Strasbourg, in the Place de la Concorde, Strasbourg that had been the first city in France to hear the "Marseillaise," was draped in black and "the lost provinces" became

the great national grievance they have remained for nearly half a century.

It is little to the point, at this juncture, to elaborate the fact, fast coming to be generally admitted, that territorial aggrandizement of this kind rarely results in any advantage to the conquerors. Alsace-Lorraine, like every other civilized country, is owned by its inhabitants, and as a result their antagonism has made the province in one sense a constant series of alarm to the government in Berlin.

It must however be admitted that it was not merely for sentimental reasons that Bismarck, against his own better judgment, gave way to the military party in consenting to the annexation of the provinces. The underlying motive of the generals was the establishment of a scientific frontier as invulnerable as possible on its German side, as vulnerable as possible on its French side.

If Germany has had to pay for her acquisition in the enormous armaments for its defense, it must not be forgotten that France has paid perhaps even more heavily in creating her own counter-defense and in arming for every prophesied but never coming war of revanche. Here too, then, it may be seen that there are two sides to the question.

Three Forces at Work

There are today three forces at work in Germany which tend to lessen the sentiment which surrounds the possession of the Reichsland, namely the spread of socialism, the growing irritation at the ever growing cost of armaments, and the increasing sense of disability experienced by the German financiers from the fact that the Paris Bourse is closed to German stock.

The socialists command roughly 4,000,000 votes in Germany, out of a total electorate of about 12,000,000. They form the largest single party in the Reichstag. True, they have shown themselves by no means proof against all the cries of the militarists, as it is still largely understood, the least sign of military despotism is sufficient to sweep a Herr Ledebuhr to his feet and send him across the floor of the Reichstag to shake his fist in the face of the war minister. German socialism all through the trouble in Alsace has stood solidly behind the inhabitants of Zabern.

Then again, those who are feeling the ever growing burden of armaments, and who, looking ahead, see no end and no issue to it all, daily grow more impatient of all things military. Moderate Germany is full of such men, and they have little patience with such incidents as the clearing of the Schlossplatz in the little Alsatian town. As to the financiers, finance has really no country, and frontiers are the financier's greatest enemy.

Meanwhile, so far as the government is concerned, it must be conceded that officially Germany lately has done its utmost to respect the feelings and sentiments of Alsatis. Two years ago the Emperor showed his trust in the people of the two provinces and his desire to conciliate them by granting them a large measure of home rule and a separate Diet. During the first months of its existence, however, the Diet came into conflict with the imperial government, and the Emperor's not inexcusable threat to suppress the new constitution and incorporate Alsace-Lorraine in Prussia, rang through Europe and caused much stir on both sides of the Vosges.

Off and on since that time German rule in the province has been subject to much irritating opposition, and whilst the recent incidents in Zabern cannot be justified, and indeed have been wholeheartedly condemned by the Emperor, nevertheless it is well in viewing the position of Germany in her relation to the general question to remember that there are two sides to this as to every question.

EGYPTIAN LAND TO BE DISTRIBUTED

(Special to the Monitor)
CAIRO, Egypt—The distribution of land rendered cultivable, owing to the drainage scheme in the Garbia district is to be attended by Lord Kitchener and the Khedive. The distribution will be identical with that held last year at Biala, except that a cottage will be given each of the tenants with their land.

DANISH CRITIC TALKS ON HAMLET TO BRITISH HEARERS

(Special to the Monitor)
MANCHESTER, England—Dr. Georg Brandes was welcomed to Manchester by the Danish community at a large luncheon given at the Midland hotel. The Danish consul, A. Knudsen, took the chair, and the Lord Mayor, Alderman McCabe, proposed the toast "Dr. Brandes."

Mr. Knudsen said that in welcoming their guest they were welcoming one who had called the attention of the world to the intellectual and literary life of Denmark. As Danes they were grateful to him because his success had brought glory to the land they all loved.

On the same evening the great Danish critic delivered a lecture on Hamlet at Manchester University. Prof. C. H. Herford was in the chair. In the course of the lecture Dr. Brandes said that though two and a half centuries had elapsed since Shakespeare conceived of the figure of Hamlet, yet it was found living in English and French literature and reappearing as a dominant type in German and Slavonic languages.

Three hundred years after his creation, Hamlet was still the confidant and friend of certain thoughtful minds in every land, and in this there was something unique. So boldly and thoroughly had

REMOVING THE GRIEVANCES OF INDIANS URGED

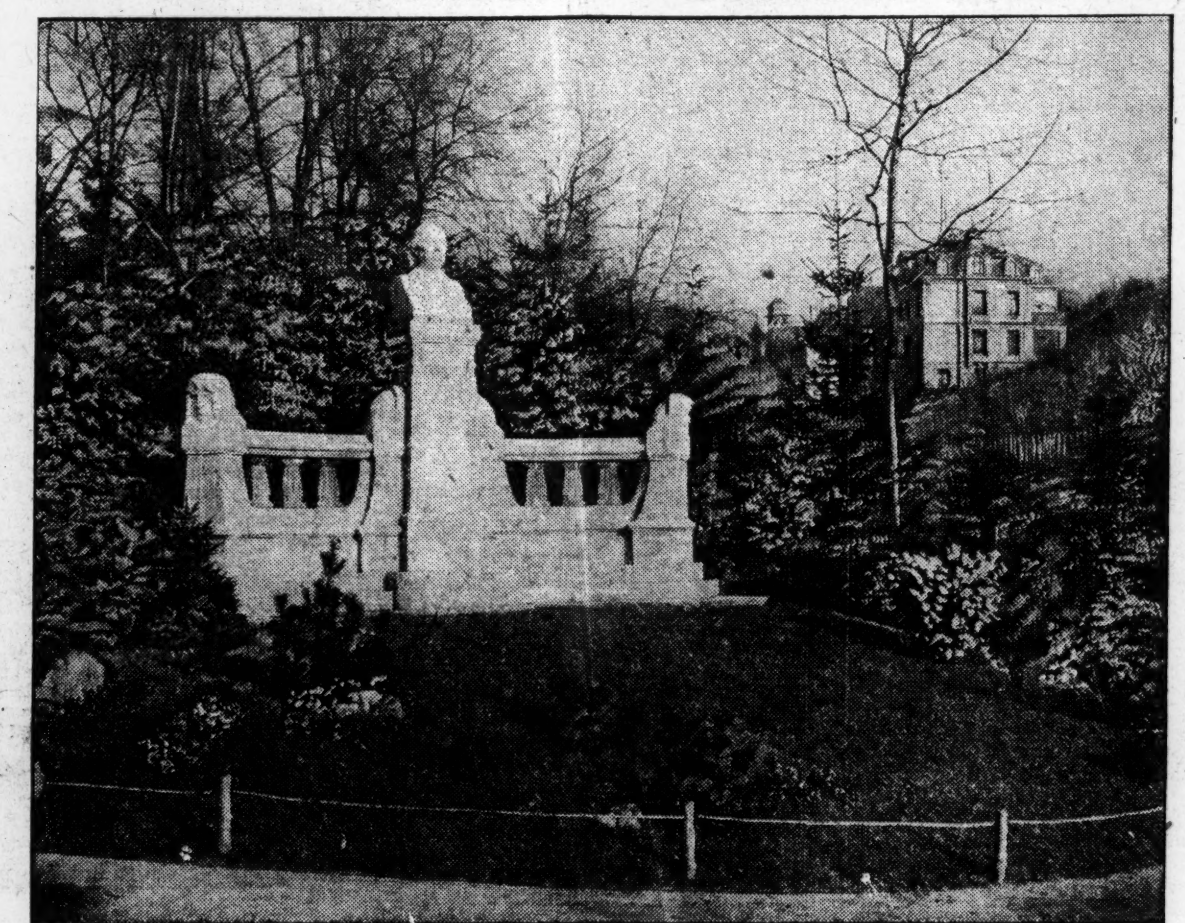
Sir J. West Ridgeway Points Out Remedies for Situation in South Africa, Saying He Has Little Hope of Satisfying Agitators

PUBLIC IS WARNED

(Special to the Monitor)
LONDON—In a letter to the Times Sir J. West Ridgeway, who for several years held the position of under secretary of the government of India in the foreign department, and who has had a wide and varied experience in eastern matters, deals with the question of Indians in South Africa.

Sir West Ridgeway points out that when self-government was granted to the Transvaal and the Orange River colonies,

MONUMENT RAISED TO GERMAN CHEMIST



(Copyright by C. H. Schiffer, Wiesbaden)

Bust in the Dambachthal, one of the environs of Wiesbaden, to Prof. Carl Remigius Fresenius

CITIZENS OF EDINBURGH VOTE TO ESTABLISH MUSIC COLLEGE

(Special to the Monitor)
EDINBURGH, Scotland—A meeting of the citizens of Edinburgh was recently held in the City Chambers to consider the desirableness of founding a College of Music in Edinburgh.

Lord Provost Inches presiding said that their wish was to see the capital of Scotland well abreast of the times. Three years ago through the instrumentality of the municipality, a college of art was established, and its success had far exceeded the most sanguine hopes of its promoters. Scotsmen and Scotswomen who desired to enter the profession of music had to seek their education in London or abroad.

He thought there was a sufficiently strong body of music lovers in Edinburgh to provide the modest sum which it was thought would be necessary to found a college and put it on a sound basis. The motion to found a college

in Edinburgh was unanimously carried. Professor Niecks, head of the faculty of music in the university, moved that the proposed college of music be a high-class school, with a compulsory curriculum providing an all-round musical training for professional musicians and serious amateurs.

He said the sort of school they wanted was a real music school. First a school that taught music; secondly, that made its students musical; lastly, that produced musicians. Many might think that this was a matter of course; what else could a music school teach but music?

He assured them that there were a great many music schools, and that the greater number of music schools did not teach music at all.

Professor Niecks' resolution was seconded and unanimously adopted. John Findlay moved a resolution containing three propositions: First, that the proposed college should belong to the Corporation of Edinburgh; second, that the lord provost, magistrates and town council should be governors; third, that the actual direction and working of the affairs of the college should be submitted to a board of management, the majority of which should be members of the town council, the minority being appointed by rules and regulations drawn up by the council. The resolution was seconded and unanimously carried.

BERLIN FORMS LEAGUE FOR ENCOURAGING POPULAR GAMES

(Special to the Monitor)
BRUSSELS, Belgium—A league formed, by way of experiment, of various associations for encouraging popular games and subsidized by the city of Brussels was recently organized at Brussels.

At a meeting held to consider the attitude of the affiliated associations, in face of certain new regulations that the city contemplated enforcing, and which several members of the communal council were invited to attend, only one, M. Bosquet, was able to be present.

The new rules referred to require, among other things, that any association or club can claim the payment of a subsidy from the city if it comprises a minimum of 35 members domiciled within the city limits, instead of 25, as provided in conformity with the existing regulations. It is now claimed that owing to the present tendency in the matter of urban

nies, the Indian population was laboring under certain grievances and irksome restrictions with which the imperial government had failed to deal. Some of these wrongs have, he points out, been redressed by the Union government, but new grievances and old grievances in a new guise have cropped up.

In regard to these grievances negotiations were reopened and there was, in his opinion, every prospect of a satisfactory settlement, when the Indians of Natal under instructions from India began their campaign of so called passive resistance, and this open defiance of the law by the Indians in South Africa seriously embarrassed the secretary of state, in the continuation of his representations to the government of South Africa.

Proceeding, Sir West Ridgeway declares that this unfortunate state of things was greatly aggravated by the action of the viceroy of India. Lord Hardinge's motives were no doubt, he says, excellent. His desire was evidently to allay the growing excitement in India, but the result of this policy will become evident, he insists, when brave words are not translated into aggressive action.

Going on to consider the remedies for the present situation, Sir West Ridgeway

says that, first of all, passive resistance must cease, and then, secondly, that negotiations with South Africa must continue, and at an accelerated speed, for the removal of the grievances which really exist; thirdly, an inquiry must be appointed.

Sir West Ridgeway, however, does not hold out much hope that these issues will really satisfy the Indian agitators in India. He is firmly of opinion that they are merely using the Indians in South Africa as pawns in the game in which they are competing, namely, to secure full rights, civil and political, in every part of the empire wherever Indians may choose to reside.

Sir West Ridgeway does not blame them for this ambition, but declares that it is a dream that can never be realized, at least not for generations to come. In conclusion, he warns the British public that the long standing grievances of the Indians in South Africa are thus being used as stepping stones toward a policy pregnant with peril to the empire. "We are treading," he adds, "on ground with many pitfalls, and our government must walk with the delicacy of Agag. Any undue interference with South Africa, and any attempt to coerce her would be resented by all the self-governing dominions, for on this question they stand shoulder to shoulder."

ARTESIAN BORES AID FARMING IN NEW SOUTH WALES

Various Government Schemes of Irrigation Include Big Project Being Developed at Burrinjuck

(Special to the Monitor)

SYDNEY, New South Wales—The recognition of the fact that the area of land in New South Wales suitable for cultivation might be largely extended in such a vast state by a comprehensive system of water conservation and irrigation has led the government to undertake various schemes in detached groups, which will constitute portions of the ultimate irrigation scheme necessary to serve the whole state.

Of these schemes, by far the largest is the great irrigation settlement at Burrinjuck, on the Murrumbidgee, which is already a thriving agricultural center, and on which the government hope to place 2000 settlers a year for the next 10 years. But another important factor of agriculture is the state's system of artesian bores. There are 168 government artesian bores in New South Wales, in addition to many private ones.

The deepest government bore is at Boronga, in the Moree district, where boring has been carried to a depth of 4341 feet. This well yields a supply of 1,062,133 gallons per diem. The largest measured government bore near Walgett yields more than 1,250,000 gallons of water daily. The total supply of water obtained from government bores is 68,000,000 gallons daily. Many of the artesian waters of New South Wales have also valuable fertilizing properties.

BRITISH WARSHIP ENDS ITS CRUISE OF 45,320 MILES

(Special to the Monitor)

PLYMOUTH, England—The battle cruiser New Zealand arrived in Plymouth Sound recently at the conclusion of her tour of the Empire. The King sent a message to Captain Lionel Halsey offering him, his officers, and the ship's company a hearty welcome on their safe return home.

The New Zealand has been away from England for about 10 months and during that period has covered a distance of 45,320 miles and dropped anchor in 50 harbors.

The Union of South Africa, the Commonwealth of Australia, the Dominions of New Zealand and Canada, the West Indies, and other British possessions were visited as well as Honolulu, Mexico, Panama, Peru, Chili, Uruguay, and Brazil. Close upon 579,000 people visited the ship during the tour.

SOUTH AFRICAN FARMERS MEET

(Special to the Monitor)
CAPE TOWN, S. Africa—The annual dry farming congress which has become one of the most interesting agricultural events of the year, has recently been held at Johannesburg, and has proved as successful as any of its predecessors.

The president, J. A. Neser, devoted his address mainly to the approaching tour of the United Kingdom by some 50 selected South African farmers, and he put in a strong plea for government assistance to enable the delegates to extend their visit to the United States and Canada, where the maize and citrus cultivation would, it is considered, afford most valuable lessons to the visitors. The selection of the members of the party is in the hands of the executive of the South African Agricultural Association.

BELGIUM PLANS LYONS EXHIBIT

(Special to the Monitor)
BRUSSELS, Belgium—M. Coumont, commissioner-general of the Lyons exhibition, recently visited Brussels and in cooperation with the French minister to Belgium, M. Klobukowski conferred with the government authorities with a view to securing Belgium participation in the exhibition to be held at Lyons. It appears that the results of the French commissioner's efforts proved highly satisfactory, and Belgium's official participation in the exhibition is assured.

PRINCE OF WALES FOR MODEL FARM

(Special to the Monitor)
BODMIN, Eng.—Acting with the Duchy of Cornwall Council, the Prince of Wales proposes to establish a model farm on his Cornish estates, and a site has been selected near Callington.

Brighton Five Cents Savings Bank
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DUTCH CELEBRATE LANDING, 1813, OF PRINCE OF ORANGE

(Special to the Monitor)

AMSTERDAM, Holland—At Scheveningen recently, the landing of the Prince of Orange on Nov. 30, 1813, on the recovery of the country's independence, was commemorated amid great popular rejoicings. A reproduction of the events which took place 100 years ago was carried out in as exact a manner as it was possible to make it with the help of the costumes of the period and the local surroundings. Count Hagedorn, Count Limburg Stirum and Baron Van der Duyn Van Maasdam, the triumvirate who governed Holland after the departure of the French, were represented by their respective descendants.

The pageant was attended by the Royal Family, who, both on their arrival and departure, were cheered enthusiastically by the people who are always ready to show their attachment to the House of Orange Nassau.

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Prof. Hermann S. Hering, C. S. B., Lectures on Christian Science

Prof. Hermann S. Hering, C. S. B., of Concord, N. H., a member of the Christian Science Board of Lectureship, delivered a lecture on Monday evening on Christian Science under the auspices of The Mother Church, The First Church of Christ, Scientist, in Boston, Mass., in the church edifice at Falmouth, Norway and St. Paul streets. John C. Lathrop, C. S. B., the first reader, introduced Professor Hering. Mr. Lathrop said:

Friends: A lecture to be delivered on Christian Science is of unusual interest to many persons. A reliable prospect of being shown the way to obtain true happiness, to maintain good health and to gain spiritual understanding is the sum total of honest human endeavor and is the day-star which attracts to Christian Science all classes of people.

This large and intelligent audience gathered here this evening is evidence of a spontaneous and universal desire to know the Truth and the way to present salvation, and this means to know God and His divine laws aright. Many thousands of people have found that Christian Science reveals this way, and our lecture of this evening is strongly corroborated by teaching and by practice to elucidate this vital subject. I take much pleasure in presenting to you a member of the Prof. Hermann S. Hering, C. S. B., of Concord, New Hampshire.

The Lecture

Professor Hering spoke as follows: The healing so universally accomplished through Christian Science is probably the most attention which has been most misunderstood, since its methods are purely mental and spiritual, the direct opposite of those employed by the ordinary schools of therapeutics.

That healing has occurred when Christian Science treatment has been applied after all other means have failed, is now quite generally conceded, but the manner in which this healing is accomplished is so far from being understood, that there is still a great reluctance on the part of many to avail themselves of it, and still question its possibility.

This however can be as truthfully said of the healing which is chronicled in the Scriptures, especially in the New Testament, where the spiritual means of healing is plainly revealed. It is in fact, where many instances of healing are specifically named. This scriptural method of healing both sin and disease, was proved to be far superior to all others by Christ Jesus and his disciples, who showed that his healing power was not confined to the physical, but that it was spiritual, and that it was the power of the Father, who is the Father of all, and who is the Father of all who are in the Father.

In Exodus (15:26) we read, "I am the Lord that bringeth thee out of Egypt." (108:3) God is referred to as He "who healeth all thy diseases," and again (107:17), "He sent his word, and healed them." These signs shall follow them that believe; in my name shall they cast out devils; they shall speak with new tongues; they shall take up serpents; and if they drink any deadly thing, it shall not hurt them; they shall lay hands on the sick, and they shall recover" (Mark 16:17 and 18).

These citations show that mankind should look to a spiritual source for healing, instead of to drugs. Had God created drugs and given them healing power, Christ Jesus, who came to show us the way to health or deliverance, would certainly have used them himself and recommended them to others. But he did not. He showed us that he must have known enough to use them had they been necessary and divinely provided. His success in healing proves that he fully understood a healing art which has no recourse to material means.

Instances of Healing

Among the notable instances of the healing of physical disease by Christ Jesus as recorded in the New Testament are these: The healing of paralytics (Luke 5:18 to 20), of leprosy (Luke 14:13 to 14), of blindness (Matt. 9:27 to 31), of fever (Luke 4:38 and 39), of dropsy (Luke 4:40), of hemorrhage (Mark 5:25 to 28), of violent insanity (Mark 5:1 to 20), and of epilepsy (Mark 9:14 to 27). The Gospels also record Jesus' healing in the raising of the dead, as Jairus' daughter (Luke 8:41 to 49), the widow's son (Luke 7:11 to 15), and Lazarus, who had been dead four days (John 11:1 to 44).

Many cases are also recorded as having been healed by the disciples and by some of Jesus' followers who were not his personal attendants. In Matthew (9:35) we read, "And by the hands of the apostles were many signs and wonders wrought." Peter healed a man lame from birth (Acts 3:2 to 8), healed Aeneas of paralysis (Acts 9:32 to 35), raised Dorcas (Acts 9:36 to 41), and healed a man who had been blind from birth (Acts 9:18 to 19). Paul healed Publius father of fever and hemorrhage (Acts 28:8 and 9), raised Eutychus to life after his accidental fall from a balcony (Acts 20:9 to 12), healed him of the sting of a poisonous serpent (Acts 28:3 to 6), Philip, who like Paul, was a Jew, healed a man who was blind from birth (Acts 9:18 to 19), healed insanity, paralysis and lameness (Acts 8:6 to 7).

The seventy, as reported as having returned to Jesus to tell of their healing work, saying, "even the devils are subject unto us through thy name" (Luke 10:17 to 20).

These cases show unmistakably that Christian healing was effected by the Father and not material means; they teach that we should look not to matter but to divine Mind for the true healing power, the power which was utilized by Christ Jesus and his disciples. In the case of congenital blindness healed by Jesus (John 9:6) there was evidently no healing virtue in the clay and spittle nor in the water of the pool of Siloam, for there had been these universally available means would be in use today for the cure of such cases.

Contemporary secular writers and historians refer to this healing work of the early Christians as having continued about three hundred years.

Not Believed

To be consistent all professed believers in the Bible must recognize the fact of spiritual healing; and yet the vast majority do not believe in it practically, many do not even admit its possibility, and yet, while many more deny its possibility.

Some admit that these events may have happened at that time under some unknown supernatural influence but declare that they are impossible now. This is neither logical nor reasonable; for as the power of God is the same yesterday, and today, and forever, if this healing took place when it can take place now, since every divine law and order must be immutable, and we have the same material conditions and matter bodies to deal with which they had then, Jesus said, "Lo, I am with you always" (Matt. 28:20), and "He that believeth on me, the works that I do shall he do also" (John 14:12).

The Master thus teaches that all of truth is with us always, and he came to show us how to make it available. This is the way of salvation, and if this way cannot be found and followed today, then his mission was surely a failure. Think you that Christ Jesus, the great Exemplar, the world's Wayshower, would have taught, demonstrated and inspired upon mankind a healing and saving method which was efficient in the first century but impracticable or impossible in the twentieth?

It is not possible to separate Jesus' work from his work for the one is the proof of the other. The healing work must be recognized as an essential element of primitive Christianity.

The healing recorded in the Bible was no more readily believed when it occurred than it is now except by the very few who were impressed by the evidence presented. The Scriptures record the intense hatred and persecution which the early Christians

endured because of their belief in the efficacy of spiritual power. This is corroborated in secular history and it is noteworthy that the hatred was most intense when spiritual power was most in evidence, especially at the moment the healing was done. Judging it by its fruits, this spiritual healing is a far better, more effective method than the use of material means, and being true we can not question why it is not in use? Evidently because it is not understood, for there exists today a stubborn disbelief in its possibility, a stubborn tendency to doubt it, in spite of the many authentic records of healing from the past and through Christian Science now.

Causes of Unbelief

Let us then, if we may, examine into some of the causes of this disbelief in Scriptural healing. The Christian healing which is offered? First, it is difficult for most of us to see how physical results can be attained through spiritual means. The teaching of the schools regarding the nature of matter and material existence, produces a material bias, a false consciousness that the nature of spiritual existence and spiritual power is very difficult to understand.

Second, The popular teaching regarding the nature of God and of His Kingdom, which is based upon the belief in the reality of material existence and its associated laws, is at variance with the Scriptural teaching. The material mind is easily misled. Third, Human inertia resists belief in anything that differs from what it is accustomed to. The material mind is easily misled. Fourth, Human inertia resists belief in anything that differs from what it is accustomed to. The material mind is easily misled.

We thus see that it is material sense which is the cause of unbelief. It is the material mind which is the cause of unbelief. It is the material mind which is the cause of unbelief.

Mental Causation

One of the most puzzling questions to the lay mind respecting spiritual healing is this, how can a mental effort bring about a physical change, how can it restore health and harmony? This difficulty is largely due to the failure to understand the relationship between thought and body and what real Mind is.

All are familiar with the effect of fear, grief, anger, upon bodily conditions. Tears have been shed, and the body has been affected as shown by pallor, the secretions are affected as shown by cold perspiration, etc. These effects upon the body are changes following mental disturbances.

An eminent physician has made a series of experiments which have shown that emotions upon the secretions, and has found that under the influence of love and hate, the secretions present marked chemical differences, all of which gives evidence that mental conditions are the real cause of disease.

Many physicians will admit that malignant diseases have been cured by love, hope and faith. Indeed it is now becoming more and more evident that the cause of hereditary diseases and conditions are now believed by many to be of mental origin, as in the case of the "hereditary" diseases.

Again, we are all familiar with the fact that diseases and distressing symptoms are cured by the use of the "rubber" and "satisfaction" prevail. Take a rubber band and stretch it, and it will break; and when it is released, it will resume its natural and harmonious shape. In a similar way, mental disturbances clamp down upon the body, and when these are removed the body becomes normal, natural.

Under the influence of the body is thus readily seen, and is admitted by all thinking people. Cheerfulness, the habit of optimism, the habit of looking on the bright side of things, is generally acknowledged to be an aid in preserving and restoring health, and yet the material mind is so constituted that it is not able to see the truth, and is thus unable to see the truth, and is thus unable to see the truth.

In answer to this question it is well first to bear in mind that the marvelous healing recorded in the Bible is not a new discovery, but a discovery which has been made known to the world by the Bible. It is a discovery which has been made known to the world by the Bible. It is a discovery which has been made known to the world by the Bible.

First it is necessary to consider what existence is and the relation between mind and body. All will admit that to exist means to be conscious; the individual existence is a consciousness of existence, and since consciousness is mental, existence is mental.

It is thus that it follows that the character of our existence depends upon the character of consciousness. It is evident that the character of consciousness is largely determined by the character of the mind, and the character of the mind is largely determined by the character of the body.

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Thus we see that matter must be defined as a mirage, as an appearance of substance, and not substance itself. Thus it is wholly mental, a state of mind, and no more. These are not the teachings of Christian Science, but the conclusions reached through research and discovery in the domain of physical science, psychology and philosophy, and they show that even from a physical point of view, matter is a mirage, and what it is generally believed to be, but is wholly a mental phenomenon and has not substance. It cannot be accounted for in any other way.

Professor Ostwald of Leipzig writes, "Matter is a thing of thought. Grant Allen writes, 'that the universe as known to us consists wholly of mind.' Matter is a mirage, a state of mind, and no more. These are not the teachings of Christian Science, but the conclusions reached through research and discovery in the domain of physical science, psychology and philosophy, and they show that even from a physical point of view, matter is a mirage, and what it is generally believed to be, but is wholly a mental phenomenon and has not substance. It cannot be accounted for in any other way.

Christ Jesus proved existence to be wholly mental when he walked on the water, stilled the tempest and overcame other so-called material conditions.

Material Mentality

Having seen the mental nature of matter let us now consider the nature of the mind which perceives material things. All being conscious of the mind which perceives material things, we are conscious of the mind which perceives material things. All being conscious of the mind which perceives material things, we are conscious of the mind which perceives material things.

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evil. They are not the products of Truth or Principle, hence they are not divine creations. Realizing this in some degree they assumed power, as we do, hence the danger of this method.

The Christian Scientist, knowing the nature of God and the real man as spiritual and perfect, recognizes the fact that the diseased or sinful conditions are but false mesmeric states of consciousness and he applies divine Truth and Love as the healing remedy. He knows the unreality of the appearance and a sick man, just as the mathematician knows two times two do not make five, even though he sees it written out. He knows that they make four, regardless of appearance. So the Christian Scientist knows there is no sick man to be healed, but only a mesmeric concept to be corrected. Said Jesus, "Judge not according to the appearance, but judge righteous judgments" (John 8:7).

Mental Cure of Disease

Fear is admitted to be a prolific cause of disease. The Bible says "perfect love casteth out fear." Fear is the enemy of love, and we can begin to free ourselves from them by turning to divine sources in the realm of reality. When we begin to see that God is not the author of sin, disease, and death and that we do not have to experience them, the apprehension of this one point often results in healing.

It is readily seen how important it is to control thought. When we indulge in thoughts of limitation, fear, sickness, mortality, consciousness strikes of the nature of these thoughts and the body likewise. These thoughts are in the mind, and the body is the result of the mind. The body is the result of the mind, and the mind is the result of the body.

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notorious endeavors to secure control of his patient's mind, to dominate it and to superimpose upon it his own thought and purpose, he is good or evil. Hence the danger of this method.

The Christian Scientist, knowing the nature of God and the real man as spiritual and perfect, recognizes the fact that the diseased or sinful conditions are but false mesmeric states of consciousness and he applies divine Truth and Love as the healing remedy. He knows the unreality of the appearance and a sick man, just as the mathematician knows two times two do not make five, even though he sees it written out. He knows that they make four, regardless of appearance. So the Christian Scientist knows there is no sick man to be healed, but only a mesmeric concept to be corrected. Said Jesus, "Judge not according to the appearance, but judge righteous judgments" (John 8:7).

Healing patients who are at a distance from their practitioners has frequently been accomplished by the Christian Scientist, and the nobleman's son without being present with them. (See Matt. 8:5-13, and John 4:46-53). This misjudgment arises from the mistaken belief that the healing is accomplished through the transmission of thought, and that distance hinders this transmission.

In Christian Science healing there is no thought transference, for mortal mind is not a factor in the healing. The divine Mind being omnipresent, the human knowledge of the truth regarding a sick man at a distance brings Truth to bear on the case of the sick man, and he is healed. In Spirit there is no space, no time, and no sick man. All is infinite Mind and its perfect ever-present reality.

It is important to see that Christian Science healing includes a denial of

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| \$22 and \$25 Suits now..... | \$18.00 | Several styles of Hart Schaffner & | |
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| \$40 Overcoats, marked to..... | \$30 | \$20 Overcoats, marked to..... | \$15 |
| \$35 Overcoats, marked to..... | \$25 | \$18 Overcoats, marked to..... | \$12.75 |
| \$30 Overcoats, marked to..... | \$21.50 | \$15 Overcoats, marked to..... | \$10 |
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| \$40 Full Dress Suits..... | \$36 |
| \$30 Full Dress Suits..... | \$27 |
| \$28 Full Dress Suits..... | \$25.20 |
| \$38 and \$25 Tuxedo Suits..... | \$34.20 and \$22.50 |

| | |
|--------------------------------------|-------|
| Fur Coats 20%—Discount—20% | |
| \$150 Fur Coats..... | \$120 |
| \$100 Fur Coats..... | \$80 |
| \$75 Fur Coats..... | \$60 |
| \$50 Fur Coats..... | \$40 |
| \$40 Fur Coats..... | \$32 |
| \$25 Fur Trimmed Coats..... | \$20 |

| | |
|--|--|
| Blue Chinchilla Shawl-Collared Overcoats | |
| Marked down to | |
| \$10, \$12.75, | |
| \$15, \$21.50 | |

| | |
|--|---------|
| Boys' Double Breasted and Norfolk Suits Ages 7 to 17 | |
| \$5.00 Grades now..... | \$3.95 |
| \$6.50 Grades now..... | \$5.00 |
| \$8 and \$8.50..... | \$6.75 |
| \$10..... | \$8.00 |
| \$12.50..... | \$8.50 |
| \$14..... | \$10.50 |

| | |
|---|---------|
| Clearance Sale of Boys' School Overcoats | |
| \$6.50 and \$8 Grades now..... | \$5.00 |
| \$8.50 Grades now..... | \$6.75 |
| \$10 Grades now..... | \$8 |
| \$12.50 Grades now..... | \$8.50 |
| \$15 Grades now..... | \$10.50 |
| \$18 and \$20 Grades now..... | \$13.50 |

| | |
|--|--------|
| 250 Suits and Overcoats Were \$3.95, \$5, \$6.50, Choice | \$1.95 |
| Suits, ages 10-17 | |
| Overcoats, ages 3-10 | |
| Juvenile Overcoats 3 to 10 | |
| \$5.00 Grades now..... | \$3.95 |
| \$6.50 and \$8 Grades now..... | \$5 |
| \$8.50 and \$10 Grades now..... | \$6.75 |
| \$12.50 and \$14 Grades now..... | \$8.50 |

Open Saturday Evenings

The Continental Clothing House Boston's Greatest Clothing Store
651-657 Washington Street
CORNER BOYLSTON STREET

INDIANA TOWN IS HOOSIER ATHENS

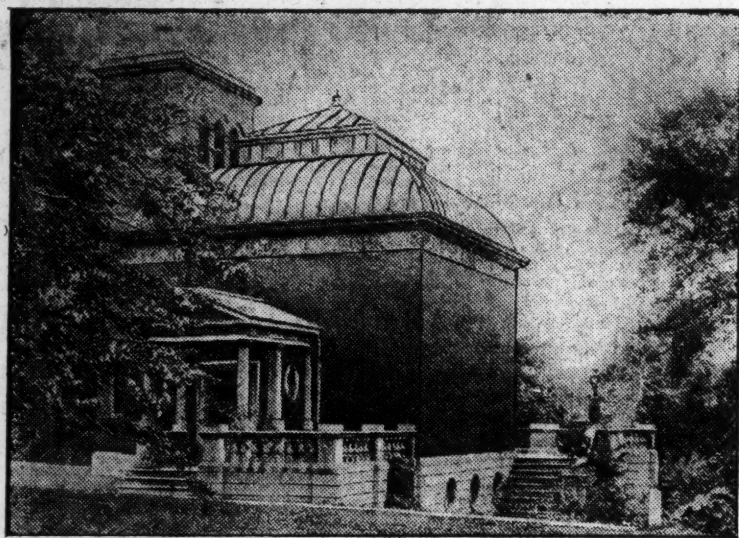
Crawfordsville, the Home of Gen. Lew Wallace, Maurice Thompson, Miss Caroline Krout and Other Literary Celebrities

GROUNDS WELL KEPT

CRAWFORDSVILLE, Ind.—This old college town abounds in literary associations and reminiscences of men who have attained renown. Senator Daniel W. Voorhees studied law here; for many years it was the home of Senator Joseph McDonald; and Senator Henry S. Lane lived here; but it is perhaps better known as the home of Gen. Lew Wallace and Maurice Thompson.

Crawfordsville was the home of General Wallace for many years. His studio is the city's special pride. Of all the honors achieved by General Wallace, soldier, diplomat, author, that which will be most enduring is based on "Ben Hur, a Tale of the Christ," a story that has been translated into the languages of all civilized peoples.

Sherwood place, the historic old home of Maurice Thompson, author, poet and literary critic, is very attractive. It is a large, substantial structure of brick,



(Photo by J. E. Foreman)

View of the Ben Hur library and part of grounds

with stone trimmings, and is kept in excellent repair. Originally the grounds around the house were to the extent of 10 or 12 acres, of great pines and magnificent beeches, but an enterprising city council cut a street through them, leaving the house on the south side, with the

greater part of the grove lying opposite. The grounds are kept with extreme care, and it was in these ideal surroundings that Mr. Thompson made lasting contributions to English literature in fiction, essays and poetry.

Miss Caroline Krout, author of "Knights in Rustian," who writes under her mother's name of Caroline Brown, is another Indiana author of note who belongs to the "Hoosier Athens." Miss Krout received, some years before her book appeared, recognition as an interesting writer of short stories for various magazines.

Miss Mary Hannah Krout, journalist and talented sister of Caroline Krout, has been spending more of her time at home in recent years, and is prominently identified with several clubs and organizations. Her poem, "Little Brown Hands," written at the age of 14, is called a classic.

Crawfordsville has its full quota of clubs—literary, musical and art—which give ample opportunity for the expression and development of culture and talent. It also is characterized as one of the most purely American cities in the state. It has few wealthy families, but a large number of comfortable, cozy homes. And though the city bustles with modern life, its men talking politics and its women active in social affairs and civic leagues, still Crawfordsville has maintained its high intellectual tone.

BANGOR ASKS NEW FEDERAL BUILDING

BANGOR, Me.—The Chamber of Commerce has forwarded an urgent message to the Maine congressman to secure, if possible, the additional appropriation for the new federal building.

BROCKTON MAYOR COMPLIMENTED
BROCKTON, Mass.—Mayor Charles M. Hickey at the last meeting of the board of aldermen was complimented for his impartiality. A gavel was given to him.

PROVIDENCE IS AFTER ANOTHER LINE OF SHIPS

Harbor Improvement Commission Seeks to Add Rhode Island City to Transatlantic Freight Company's Ports of Call

LETTERS EXCHANGED

PROVIDENCE, R. I.—If the state harbor improvement commission is successful in negotiations now under way, another big line of transatlantic freight steamers may add Providence to its American ports of call.

The commission has been in communication with a line which plies between British and American ports, with a view to having it include this city in its itinerary. Several letters have been exchanged, but, up to date, no decision has been reached.

The line carries no passengers, but it is believed that sufficient business inducements in the way of freight might lead to a decision on the part of its managers to have its steamers dock here. The members of the commission are making a special study of the various steamship lines to find out to which of them the claims of Providence as a port would most appeal.

One of the main considerations with which the commission has to reckon is the draft of the vessels, because the present channel facilities are only adapted to vessels of the 5000 or 6000-ton type.

\$75,000 FIRE IN SPRINGFIELD
SPRINGFIELD, Mass.—Fire last night caused \$75,000 damage to the building at 232 Main street, owned by the Boston & Albany railroad. The loss is largely covered by insurance.

FOUNTAIN FUND ACCEPTED
WORCESTER, Mass.—The city council has accepted a \$4000 bequest of Louisa B. Chamberlain for a drinking fountain for horses and dogs.



Home of Gen. Lew Wallace in city where he resided many years

BOSTON'S LIGHTS RIVALED

Editorial Observation of the Claim of Portland, Me., Counsels Inquiry

When Adella F. Veazie, resident of Rockland, Me., returned home from a recent visit to Massachusetts cities, including Boston, he wrote to the Rockland Courier in a vein we recall having observed in tourists on arrival amidst familiar scenes, to the general effect that Maine is a very good state in which to live. So much he might have said and escaped the wider attention that is given him by the Portland Express as the result of his particularizing on street lights, exposing himself at the same time to the inquiry of Boston citizens when they read as follows:

"In a great many points I find Maine not such a long distance behind her sister states, and when I beheld Portland by night and looked from Munjoy hill down the long rows of lights on Congress street, my first thought was 'Maine is ahead of Massachusetts for once. There are no such lights as this in Boston.' Really it is worth the trip to Portland just to see those two miles or more of illuminated street. 'Truly,' I thought, 'Little old Maine is a pretty good place to live in, after all.'"

Portland's satisfaction over the estimate of the returned citizen of Rockland would not be qualified by any question of its accuracy but for the need that Boston should profit by the hint and at least examine her lighting to ascertain if it is really outshone by the chief city of the Maine coast. The opinion of the visitor with his pardonable prejudice in favor of the city of his home state may hardly be accepted as an expert conclusion, but it at least gives ground for pride on both sides—for Boston, that it should be taken as a standard for comparison; for Portland, that it may be claimed that her lighting is as good as that of the largest city of New England. The further use for this comment is to recall that there is a forward step in Boston's lighting that has been checked by a difference between its departments.

What has become of Boston's appropriation of \$300,000 for new lamps? What was the conclusion about the new contract, by which it was represented that the city was to make a saving in the lighting bill? The questions invite the observation that large issues may drop from public view without having come to a settlement. It is the fact that the \$300,000 provided by the city government lies idle in the treasury, and that lighting is being done by the Rising Sun company on an expired contract, continued in force only because a new one is not made. Early in the present year there was much discussion of the terms and a lower price was stated to have been offered, along with the city's provision of the lamps for which the appropriation was made. The transaction was halted, it appears, in the mayor's office, from which the order for the new equipment was to come but has not. There would seem to be occasion for a revival of the lively interest that was taken in the matter when it was last under discussion, nothing having resulted from it.

Returning to the general question, the claim is made upon a broad comparison, by men who are authorities on street lighting, that Boston is one of the best lighted of cities. If that verdict is challenged from any quarter, where it may be set up that the shopping streets depend too largely upon the contribution to the light from the store windows, for example, it will still be true in general terms. The point of greatest contrast in Boston's favor is that the suburban parts of the city are lighted with a generosity that is hardly matched and nowhere outdone. This is an item in the calculation that may easily be overlooked by the chance observer. But even this claim, well supported as it is, should not cause Boston to conclude that she has reached the end of possible progress.

quiry as to the intention of the city government with regard to the more than a quarter million that lies idle and waiting.

COUNCIL TO BE ASKED TO BLOCK ARMORY'S PLANS

The executive council is to be asked to rescind its favorable vote on the plans for the state armory at Concord, said Chairman Ballou of the Concord board of selectmen at the conference on the armory plans at the State House yesterday. Chairman Ballou declared John Spofford, the architect who prepared the plans, had not visited the site of the armory and that other architects had not been given an equal opportunity with him to submit plans.

Mr. Spofford was defended by George H. Cox, secretary of the armory commission. The protest of Mr. Ballou was taken under advisement by the commission and a report will be made to the council Wednesday.

PROVIDENCE TALKS SUBWAY DETAILS

PROVIDENCE, R. I.—Officials of the Rhode Island Company are meeting in conference at city hall today with the special city council committee on subways, with a view of beginning negotiations for the use by the company of subways which the city may see fit to build.

Although it is not known exactly what proposition the committee will submit to the Rhode Island Company, it is understood to be very similar to that under which the Boston Elevated Company operates in the subways built and owned by the city of Boston. The subway committee's report is rapidly nearing completion. It may be submitted to the board of aldermen Jan. 15 or 22.

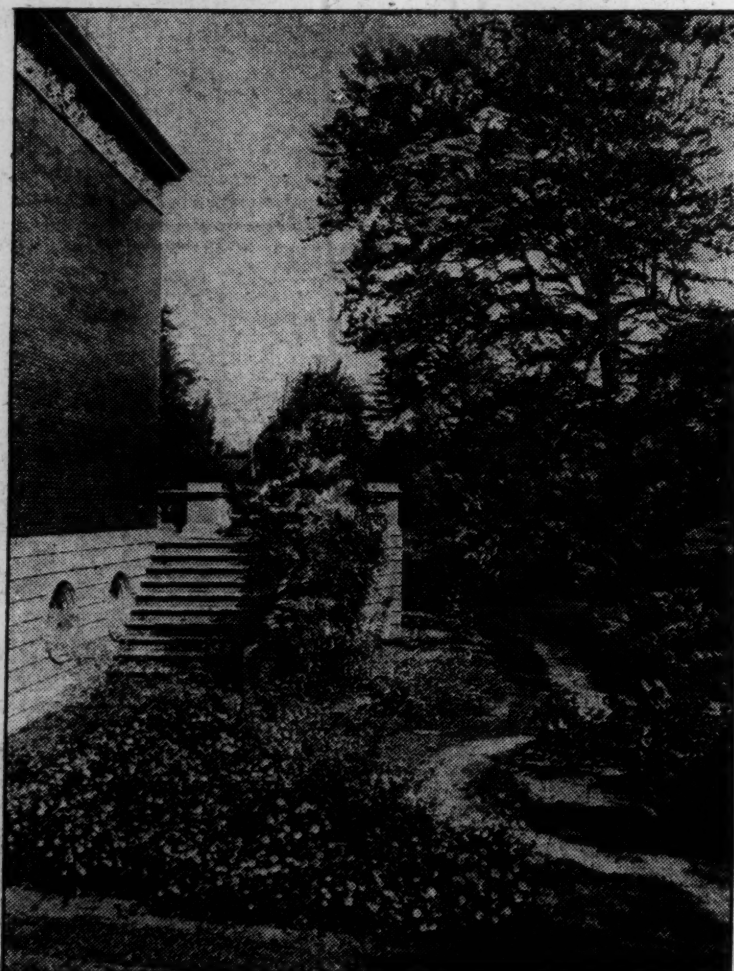
LODGE MASTER IS INSTALLED

While Fred A. Keniston has practically been the worshipful master of Charity Masonic lodge in Cambridge for 11 months, he was not installed as such until last night. He is the twenty-fifth to occupy the chair since the lodge was formed in 1869. As senior warden early in the year he had taken the place of Edward L. Pierce, who was unable to officiate a month after his induction.

Last night's ceremony was conducted by Past Master Fred W. Abbott of Union lodge, with Past Master Frank M. Weymouth of the same lodge as his marshal. There was an attendance of about 250.

ODD FELLOWS DEDICATE ROOMS

FITCHBURG, Mass.—In the presence of a large number of Odd Fellows and Rebekahs, with grand court officers from Boston and Worcester as guests, the new quarters of the Fitchburg Odd Fellows at the Johnsonia were dedicated last night.



(Photo by J. E. Foreman)

Rear entrance to library building and the flower garden

FASHIONS AND THE HOUSEHOLD

STYLES INFLUENCED BY TANGO

All types of costumes are affected

Little wonder when women on both sides of the Atlantic are interested in the tango that the modes should have felt the influence. And this influence has affected all types of costumes, for since one tangoes at any hour, in any place, one must be always dressed for the part. Hence the tailored suits and the evening gowns, the afternoon frocks and the hats, are all designed with one end in view—to please the tango enthusiasts, says the New York Tribune.

The concessions to the dance have been made with such subtlety that one is scarcely aware of the changes, and few have attributed them to the influence of the tango. Yet even the Parisian grande dame would not permit an inch of fulness to mar the straight, clinging lines of the Tanagra silhouette until she became enamored of the tango and realized that she must have more width if she would take the necessary gliding steps. There are various methods whereby this fulness may be introduced, ranging from the plaited insets of chiffon, which fill in the slashes these days, to the tunics and flounces which are part of the dress structure; but whatever may be the methods, the fact remains that the fulness is there. And no one who studies the costumes worn by women well known in the social world at these semi-public "theatricals" will hesitate to declare that the fuller, if not full, skirt has arrived. Very few skirts are slashed.

Many varieties of transparent sleeves are worn; some outlining the arm, others hanging loose and full, like the bishop sleeve of old. An effective brown velvet costume seen at one tea was completed by a dressy little bodice displaying white net sleeves, with the fulness gathered into a deep cuff, edged with a fringe. One or two transparent lace sleeves were noted, but the fad of the present is net or tulle rather than lace.

The most popular, and it might be added the best looking, costumes are in black taffeta. Taffeta is the material of

the hour, a soft, very supple silk that can be draped and plaited with great success. One woman at a recent tea did not hesitate to have both the tunic and the underskirt of her black taffeta costume box plaited. Another wore a skirt on which the drapings had been carried to the back, in the manner of Premet, and bunched up in bustle fashion. On another black taffeta skirt the lower part of the tunic was shirred in points. The bodice of this costume, by the way, was very simple, cut kimono with surplice drapings, but it gained its cachet from the Gladstone collar of white malmé which rose high in the back and shot out in sharp points at the sides. These severely plain linen, tulle or net collars are the latest development in the realm of neckwear, and after voluminous drapings of lace their very simplicity is refreshing.

GOOD TOOLS IN YOUR KITCHEN

False economy not to have them

There seems to be no method in the way a woman buys kitchen tools. She picks up a strainer here, a saucepan there and a pitcher yonder, without considering the buying points of each before she purchases, says the Newark News.

"Will it be easy to wash and cleanse this tool? No tool is a labor saver which takes longer to wash than the time it saves over the old method. Of two equally good tools, the one having the fewer parts and requiring the less complex washing should be chosen. Some metal choppers are extremely difficult to cleanse and also allow the juices to escape on the kitchen table. A better chopper has a food compartment in two sections to allow easy cleansing and a gutter to retain the juices.

Complicated egg whips, devices which the manufacturer urges will do 57 different kinds of things, from opening bottles and currying lemons, to peeling po-

PRETTY FICHUS

Fichus are worn either inside or outside the dress. They are made of shadow lace or plain white net. One, in black net, is trimmed with a black satin bow run through a pearl buckle at the bottom. Another has a plain white net Medici collar and jabot trimmed with white ball buttons. A more elaborate fichu is made of silk shadow lace with standing collar, says the Indianapolis News.

The newest ruff is worn either standing or flat. There are three rows of plaited net on a ribbon band, the ends of which are tied in four-in-hand.

A chic-looking ruff is made of black net and white malmé, the black is edged with picot and the ribbon ends are plain. The more extreme styles are very full and stand high. One is of white malmé with black picot edge, a moire bow in back and long moire ends in front.

tatoes, even if they do all that is claimed for them are so difficult to clean that it is preferable to do without them altogether.

All seams and cracks in utensils harbor dirt, grease and food particles. They also add to the difficulty of washing that utensil. Nothing could be harder to cleanse than the ordinary seamed muffin pan, yet the hemispherical pans—all in one smooth mold—cost no more.

Is this tool comfortable to use? Does it handle press awkwardly into the palm? Has it a sharp edge, or unfinished surface to catch the clothing? Is it fashioned so that one cannot get a hold on it? Is its handle awkwardly placed? Is it a pitcher which won't pour? Such an article is dear at any price.

Buying "seconds" in household furnishings is the worst of false economies. The housewife picks up a bargain frying pan and saves 10 cents. Once placed on the stove it proves to be higher in the middle than at the sides, so that it refuses to cook evenly griddle cakes or other foods. Or the article may be a saucepan whose handle is so placed that the pan tips, or which has such an uneven bottom that there is constant danger of upsetting the contents. Enamelware seconds are not only worthless, but dangerous.

White, blue or gray enamel is a liquid porcelain, which is poured over and baked on to an underlying hard metal. The seconds always reveal a small spot where this liquid coating is imperfect and which later readily chips and exposes the surface underneath.

Tools take storage space and time to care for them. Both space and time are at a premium in modern households. A profusion of tools clutters even the best arranged kitchen. It is better to have one frying pan used daily and given the best of care than it is to have six frying pans used weekly, which gather dust in the mean time. A duplication of cheap tools costs in the end as much as or more than one good one. The 10-cent frying pan is measured in weeks of poor service, but the service of the well shaped cast steel pan is measured in years.

Knives are probably the most important tools of the kitchen. Not a single meal could be prepared—bread cut, potatoes peeled—without knives, yet in no other one article do women practise such short sighted false economy. A kitchen with a stock of fine knives is the unusual kitchen. Ten cents for a paring knife and at most 50 cents for a bread or meat knife are all a woman spends, yet three weeks of service finds the blade loose from the handle of the parer and the meat knife so dull it won't cut butter. Thereupon the housewife promptly buys a new parer, pays 15 cents to have the meat knife sharpened and repeats the performance ad libitum. All this while she has no really efficient tool. Why not, in the first place, purchase knives of finely tempered steel, well riveted into their handles?

CELESTINE EGGS
Boil six eggs until hard, let them cool and chop rather coarse. Chop one bunch of celery into fine pieces; season with pepper and salt. Add the chopped eggs, three crackers crumbed, and one cupful of milk. Fry in hot butter.

PARSNIP BALLS
Boil parsnips, then mash and season. Remove them from the fire and before allowing them to cool add one well-beaten egg. When cold, make into balls about half the size of an egg. Dip into beaten egg, then into bread crumbs and fry a delicate brown in boiling hard.—Mothers Magazine.

CREAM CHEESE SOUP
Boil an onion for 15 minutes in a pint of veal stock, then strain it out and return the stock to the fire. Heat a pint of milk to scalding, thicken with two tablespoonfuls of flour rubbed into one of butter, season with white pepper and celery salt, and add to the veal stock. Stir in slowly the beaten yolk of two eggs, then four tablespoonfuls of grated Parmesan cheese and serve.

LEMON QUEENS
One quarter pound of butter, one half pound of sugar, grated rind of one lemon, three fourths tablespoonful of lemon juice, yolks of four eggs, five ounces of flour, one quarter teaspoonful of soda (scant), whites of four eggs.
Cream the butter, add the sugar gradually, and continue beating. Then add to the grated rind, lemon juice and yolks of eggs beaten until thick and lemon-colored. Mix and sift the soda, salt and flour; add to the first mixture and beat thoroughly. Add the whites of the eggs beaten stiff. Bake from 20 to 25 minutes in small tins.

POTATO APPLES
Two cups of hot rice potatoes, two tablespoonfuls of butter, one third cup of grated cheese, one half teaspoonful of salt, few grains of cayenne, slight grating of nutmeg, two tablespoonfuls of thick cream, yolks of two eggs. Mix the ingredients in the order given and beat thoroughly. Shape in form of small apples, roll in flour, egg and crumbs, fry in deep fat and drain on brown paper. Insert a clove at both stem and blossom end of each apple.—Jonesville Gazette.

CRANBERRY SAUCE
Many people like cranberries served without seeds and skin, but find cutting each berry a tedious process. The same result can be obtained by putting the berries through the food chopper, says the St. Louis Star. This breaks each berry and cuts the skin into small bits, giving the sauce a better appearance.

FLOWER SPRAYED CANDLE SHADE

Very attractive and rather unusual candle shades may be made by cutting out crotone flower sprays and figures and pasting them into thin paper shades, according to a writer for the Chicago Inter Ocean.

To make the foundation shades draw a circle having a diameter of six inches, then from the same point draw another circle having a two-inch diameter. The space between the two circles constitutes the depth of the shade. A little more than one half of the circle is cut out, allowing one fourth of an inch for the lap.

Paste the cut out figures into the paper foundation and press under a weight until thoroughly dry. Then paste the flap under the shade and finish the top and bottom edge with gilt passepartout binding. Fold the tape through the center and paste one half on the inside and one half on the outside of the edge of the shade.

The shade may be made as large or as small as desired by increasing or diminishing the depth of the shade, or using more or less than one half of the circle.

PIE CRUST RULE

One cupful of flour to two tablespoonfuls lard (level) and three tablespoonfuls water will insure always a good pie crust, writes a contributor to Los Angeles Express. Just a very little water extra can spoil it.

MAKING OVER A FEATHER BED

With advice on the care of pillows

To any woman who contemplates making over a feather bed, these directions from the Country Gentleman may be of value.

Measure the new ticking into required lengths, stitch it up on the machine, and box it by setting in a strip of ticking four or five inches wide between top and bottom. Leave one end open half way. Sew the open edges to the ripped open edges of your old feather bed, as in making pillows, and shake the feathers from bed to new tick until the latter is as full as you wish; be liberal with your feathers, that the new mattress may be substantial and springy.

Sew up the open end, lay the new mattress upon a table, and carefully shake and manipulate until it is of even thickness throughout. With a long upholstery needle threaded with strong wire, catch through the mattress from top to bottom at regular intervals five or six inches apart, drawing up until the length of the twine from top to bottom is one inch less than width of boxing; tie firmly in a strong double knot and cut. Round bits of red leather may be tied in, as in the purchased mattresses, if one wishes to take the trouble. The process of tufting the mattress is exactly the same as in tying a wool or cotton puff, except that of course the mattress is very thick until drawn together by the twine tyings, so that the long upholstery needle must be used. One hand may be slipped between table and mattress when pulling the needle through and back again.

These light feather mattresses are very comfortable, and may be used in winter, when the extra warmth they afford is very grateful in the cold rooms or outdoor sleeping porches. In the summer they may be stored, taking precautions to protect them from the possible attacks of moths.

Another careful practise of the olden times was to rub beeswax over the wrong side of the ticking used in making new pillows, in order to make a surface through which the feathers would not easily prick.

While on the subject of feathers something might well be said as to the care of them. Does every one know that when pillows are put out to air they should never be put in the direct sun? The heat brings out a disagreeable oily smell which is hard to get rid of. Hang them securely from the corners, on the line, on a good windy day, and shake and beat them thoroughly. Occasionally it is a good thing to wash them. This may be done by making strong cases of cheesecloth, emptying feathers from pillow to cheesecloth case by the method of sewing the edges together described above, and then putting them, one at a time, into a tub of clean suds. Shake them well up and down and about, rinse thoroughly in two clear waters, and hang to dry on the line, changing top to bottom several times, until thoroughly dry. Select a good windy day, and be sure that no vestige of dampness is left in the feathers. Shake them often when drying.

Sometimes with new pillows one has trouble because of the feathers not being perfectly cured, even when they come from a reliable establishment. An old housekeeper once gave me this advice: "Sleep in your own guest room occasionally!" In following out this idea at an early period in my career I noticed a disagreeable odor from my new pillows. They were returned and changed at once, and I was most thankful for the advice, which had very probably prevented many guests from an unpleasant experience.

BEEF LIVER IN VARIED FORMS
Meat food that might be used more frequently

Beef liver is one of the meat foods the possibilities of which are least understood by the average cook. A little study of the question would convince the most skeptical that liver might be served once a day for a week without becoming wearisome, so many and varied are the forms in which it may be served, writes a contributor to Mothers Magazine.

The most desirable liver is that of young beef. Wash, well, then cover over with boiling water and let stand five or six minutes to blanch, drain and wipe dry. This closes the pores of the meat, makes it impervious to fat, and at the same time seals up the rich juices of the meat.

The commonest method of cooking is to roll the slices in flour and saute in bacon fat. But this method may be improved upon by dipping it in beaten egg, which has been seasoned with salt and pepper, and frying in deep fat mixed with one third butter. Have bacon slices cut very thin and fried quickly so they will not curl up. Arrange liver in center of platter, bacon slices around it, and garnish with parsley; when it will prove a dish fit for a king. Make a gravy from a portion of the fat in the pan, with flour and hot water, and season with tomato.

Liver with bechamel sauce—This makes an attractive luncheon dish. Cut cold, broiled liver into dice to make one cupful. Prepare a sauce from one teaspoonful of flour, one tablespoonful of butter, a little salt and pepper, a dash of nutmeg and cayenne and one half cupful of good stock. Boil all together,

APPLE CORER

There's a new apple corer that will be well liked. It can do two things at once, says the Chicago Inter Ocean. It is a little wheel-shaped affair of metal. The rim and spokes are rounded and smooth on the top, but ground to sharp knife-edge on the lower side. When this is pressed hard into the top of an apple the rim will core it and the spokes will cut the apple into sections just ready for cooking.

HOT EGGNOG

Yolk of one egg, one cupful of hot milk, two teaspoonfuls of sugar, and a pinch of salt. Beat the yolk of the egg, add the sugar and pour over the mixture the hot milk flavored with vanilla and nutmeg. Beat the white of the egg, put it on the top of the liquid and brown slightly.—Mothers Magazine.

COAT FOR WINTER EASILY MADE

May be trimmed with self-material

This coat is not alone for winter sports but also is available as a generally useful wrap. Usually the pretty, soft, woolly cloths that do not require lining are used. This one is simply faced with itself, but some of the cloths show fancy backs that can be used as trimming.

The back is plain, while the fronts show only darts taken from the shoulders, so that there are only four seams to be sewed.

White coats are very pretty for the younger contingent, but there is no law as to color for there is a great variety shown. Plain cloths with plaid backs

HOME IS GIFT TO WORKING GIRLS

New York structure erected by Mrs. Frederick Vanderbilt

That constant appeal for more and better housing accommodations for New York's working girls will be answered, in a degree, on New Year's day, when the most modern institution of its kind will be thrown open to young working women at 119 East Twenty-ninth street. Built by Mrs. Frederick Vanderbilt, it will be known as "Anthony Home," in memory of Mrs. Vanderbilt's mother.

In the construction and the furnishing of the building Mrs. Vanderbilt has expended \$300,000, says the New York Press, in order that girls earning less than \$15 a week may live in light, clean surroundings and in an atmosphere like that of a real home.

In Anthony Home there will be accommodations for 708 girls. They will be assured a pleasant, sunny room, with

breakfast, luncheon and dinner, wholesome, well-cooked food, for \$4 to \$6 per week. And the home will be so well managed that it will be self-supporting. Mrs. Vanderbilt is sure of this, as she has associated with her women of high executive ability, who will assist in the management.

Six dollars, the highest rate, will be charged for single rooms. The \$4 rate will be for a double room—that is, two girls occupying the same room will pay \$4 each. These rooms will be equipped with two single beds, two dressers, and each girl will have her own separate locker.

One of the features of this home is the sewing room, fitted up with irons for pressing, the latest models of sewing machines and every equipment for turning out a shirt waist or a three-piece suit. There will be no charge for its use, the only condition being that the girl who wishes to use it shall apply to the matron for the night she desires it, so as to avoid any confusion.

The laundry is equipped with a steam drying room, so that the girl who wishes to do her weekly laundry can accomplish this in a short time one evening of the week. Because of the drying room she will be enabled to iron her clothes the same evening, and the only cost will be five cents, which will be charged for the soap she uses.

Anthony Home is located in a section where most of the girls who will live there are employed. They will not only save carfare, but will also save the money they are accustomed to spend for luncheon, for being within walking distance they will be able to take their noonday meal at home.

After the girls have finished dinner, if they care to read the newspapers, the magazines or the latest books, all these will be at their disposal in the spacious library on the reception room floor. There will also be large sitting rooms, and here the girls may receive their young men friends, and from time to time they may invite their friends to a ball or entertainment, which Mrs. Vanderbilt insists shall be given in this home.

During the summer months the scene of these social evenings will be the roof, for a handsome roof garden tops this beautiful seven-story building.

Miss Matilda Faulhaber, whose experience with working girls has only increased her kindness and sympathy, will be the active superintendent of the new home. Mrs. S. Chapman, who was formerly connected with the Three Arts Club, will be the matron.

If for any reason a girl should lose her position, and suddenly find her income cut off, the Anthony Home will endeavor to assist her in getting other work.

With the exception of the furnace man, women will dominate the home. The furnace man's wife will run the elevator, the chef will be a woman, the superintendent a woman and the night watchman a woman.



WAY TO MAKE AND BAKE A CAKE

Have everything needed at hand to start with

Fresh eggs, good solid butter (not too salty), fine granulated sugar and pastry flour are essential for good cake baking, writes Mrs. E. L. Dow in Woman's World. Coarse granulated sugar produces a hard crust and coarse texture. Coarse sugar may be improved if rolled and crushed with the rolling-pin.

Pastry flour makes a lighter and more tender cake than bread flour. If bread flour must be used, into each cup of flour mix two level tablespoonfuls of cornstarch, or allow two tablespoonfuls less for each cup than the recipe calls for.

Use a dish with a smooth curved inside surface. A wooden spoon for creaming the butter and sugar is considered best. Eggs are nicely beaten with a fork; however, the work can be much more quickly done by the use of an egg beater. The wire whisk beater is used for the whites when beaten alone, and the ordinary rotary beater when yolks and whites are beaten together.

The measuring cup of a uniform standard is essential to good cake making, especially when new recipes are used. While some excellent cooks never use these cups, their "pinch" of salt and "size of a walnut" butter is, after all, accurate measurement. Good judgment and experience have taught some to measure accurately by sight. The measuring cup is especially helpful in measuring the troublesome one half, two thirds, three fourths, etc. The measuring spoon which measures one fourth and two thirds accurately is a convenience, but practically accurate results may be obtained from the use of an ordinary teaspoon and tablespoon.

Before beginning to mix the cake have everything needed at hand. If fruit is to be used, it should be cleaned, measured, weighed and dredged with flour. The flour should be measured and sifted with the other dry ingredients, such as the baking powder, salt, soda and seasonings. If the butter is very hard, it should stand covered in a warm room for an hour or two before creaming.

The pans should be buttered and lined with buttered paper to prevent burning. The eggs may be broken and separated if necessary. The yolks may be beaten and the whites set in a cool place unbeaten until the cake is nearly mixed.

The oven should be at the desired heat as soon as the cake is mixed. If gas, gasoline, or kerosene is used, light the oven at least 10 minutes before the cake is put in. The length of time depends upon the fuel used. The above mentioned fuels are more desirable for cake baking than wood and coal, as they can be regulated to a nicety.

Whatever fuel is used it should be regulated so as to obtain an even temperature during the entire baking of the cake. The oven should never be cooled off after baking begins.

Layer cakes and small cakes require a hotter oven than loaf cakes. Sponge cake and angel food demand a slower oven than loaf cake. Cakes containing molasses, soda and fruit also require a slow oven. Cakes containing only the yolks of eggs, require less heat than an angel cake in which the whites are used.

Use a lightweight wrapping paper to line the pan. Melt some butter and let stand long enough for the salt to settle. Pour off the melted butter and with it grease the paper and sides of the tin.

A good pastry cook's rule for greasing cake tins: "Always use the same kind of shortening to grease the pans as is used

Another Use of Knox Gelatine

KNOX GELATINE
Send for this FREE Recipe Book

An illustrated book of recipes for Desserts, Jellies, Puddings, Ice Creams, Sherbets, Salads, Candies, etc., sent FREE for your grocer's name. Print sample for 2c stamp and dealer's name.

CHARLES B. KNOX CO.
800 Knox Avenue, Johnston, N. Y.

It gives a proper smoothness and consistency to ice cream. Follow the recipe below and see how delicious a Cream is the result.

Philadelphia Ice Cream
1/2 envelope KNOX Sparkling Gelatine. 1/2 cup cold milk. 1 quart cream. 1 quart milk. 2 cups sugar. 2 tablespoonfuls vanilla extract.

Soften gelatine in the 1/2 cup cold milk five minutes and dissolve in the quart of milk, scalded; add the sugar and when cold strain into the cream; add the vanilla, and freeze. Put the cream may be whipped and added to the ice cream when partly frozen. Serve with maple sauce and chopped pecan nuts.

White House All Metal Kitchen Furniture

means greater cooking comfort, convenience and cleanliness. No mice—no odors—no insects. It is the ideal kitchen cabinet of modern homes. Most popular size is 36" high and 42" wide. Depth of lower section when sliding nicotene tray is pulled out 34". Cabinets are all finished in white flexible enamel, each coat rubbed down and baked on. Lasts for years. Trimmings are nickel-plated. Anti-rust doors are half-inch thick, flush with front. No swell or shrink to doors or drawers. Joints are electrically welded. The high base makes it easy to mop or scrub floor underneath. A very cleanly feature.

Price Includes Complete Equipment with Style A Only

Prices according to size, from \$27 to \$76, which includes full equipment: four box, glass jars, etc. Sold by better class dealers everywhere. Write us for particulars. We also make all steel kitchen tables, which are very popular. Prices from \$12.75 to \$16.75. Write today for illustrations.

The Faultless Iron Works, St. Charles, Ill.
Eastern Distributors: JAMES & KIRTLAND, 133 West 44th St., New York

Box of Cologne Bouquet Toilet Soap and a Can of Jap Rose Talcum Powder for 35 cents

Readers of The Christian Science Monitor who send or bring in this advertisement, with 35 cents, may secure one box of Toilet Soap, like cut (regular price 35 cents) and one can of Jap Rose Talcum Powder (regular price 15 cents). If to be sent by parcel post add 10 cents for postage.

HOUGHTON & DUTTON CO., Dept. M., Boston, Mass., U. S. A.

Rochester Park System Wins Reward

George Robert White Medal Is Awarded to New York State City for Horticultural Merit—Some Features of the Display

HOW HONOR IS GIVEN

Rochester's park system has been awarded the annual George Robert White medal by the Massachusetts Horticultural Society for the best work done in recent years. The unusual treatment of the parkway of this New York city in respect to landscape effects and collections of beautiful trees and shrubs attracted the notice of the awarding committee of the society.

John K. M. L. Farquhar, president of the society and a member of the committee, said today that this park system is on a higher level than any other in the country because of the rare shrubs and fine trees that are out of the ordinary and hardly to be seen in any other collection in America outside of the Arnold arboretum in this city.

Instead of the common place trees to be seen in any park, Mr. Farquhar says that the collection includes cherry trees from Japan and an avenue of beautiful magnolia trees half a mile long and as large as apple trees.

Not only is the interest of the superintendents of this parkway shown in the collection according to Mr. Farquhar but in the very effective grouping that has been obtained and that enhances the beauty and brings out the rare horticultural value of the specimens. The committee is satisfied that no other public park system in this country is on so high a plane of development as that of Rochester.

The men under whom the park system was brought to its present standard are Calvin C. Laney, superintendent and engineer and John Dunbar, first assistant superintendent. The letter according to Mr. Farquhar is the one most versed in horticulture.

The award of this medal is made possible by money given to the society by George Robert White of Commonwealth avenue, Boston. It was originally intended to apply to work done during one year but it was found necessary to extend the period of development over a number of years as horticultural experimentation is very slow.

So the scope of the medal was widened to include recognition of persons doing the best work in recent years; and it was not confined to this country alone. The third year the committee conferred the medal upon Victor Lemoine of France.

Cytle medal was given to Prof. Charles S. Sargent, whose work has made possible the Arnold Arboretum and its worldwide renown, the first year. Jackson T. Dawson, superintendent of the arboretum for approximately 40 years, and who has raised seedlings from all over the world, received the honor the second year, and last year it was given to M. H. Walsh of Woods Hole, Mass., for giving us the climbing roses.

The committee of the society that made the award consists of Mr. Farquhar, Professor Sargent and Thomas Roland of Nahant. The decision of this committee was submitted to the trustees of the society by whom it was approved.

PRACTICAL WORK IN STATE COLLEGE

COUNCIL BLUFFS, Ia.—Iowa State College short course executive committee adopted the recommendation of its experts providing for instruction of both first and second year students in live stock and crop departments, special classes in domestic arts, crop work and general study, says the Nonpareil.

As a result the three departments, live stock, farm crops and domestic art are to be prominent features in the annual Potawatamie county short course to be held Jan. 28 to 31 at the city auditorium. A carload of cattle is to be brought from Ames for use in teaching the students in the stock department.

PAMPHLET TO EXPLOIT STATE

CHARLESTON, W. Va.—Howard E. Williams, commissioner of agriculture, is distributing a reprint consisting of extracts from an article by Joe Mitchell Chapple, entitled "West Virginia, the Land Overlooked."

The extracts from the article written by Mr. Chapple, says the Gazette, interested the commissioner and he ordered their publication in pamphlet form to advertise the real merits of the state and the advantages it offers for the location of various industries.

W. C. FORBES TO BE HONOR GUEST

W. Cameron Forbes '92, of Harvard University, recently Governor-General of the Philippine Islands, is to be guest of honor at a dinner to be tendered by the Harvard Club of Boston at its clubhouse Jan. 9. The speakers will be Prof. William H. Taft and Charles W. Eliot, president emeritus of the university.

Maj. Henry L. Higginson will preside. Arrangements are being made for the accommodation of about 250 members.

SALEM PLANS MUSIC TALKS

SALEM, Mass.—Louis C. Elson of Boston, will deliver three free lectures on music in the Read fund course. The dates will be Jan. 25, Feb. 22 and March 29. The cadet band will play. The lectures will be given in the Empire theater.

RURAL BANKERS IN TEXAS ORGANIZE NEW ASSOCIATION

DALLAS, Tex.—The Dallas County Rural Bankers Association is the name of a new organization here. In called session, 10 representatives of banking institutions of the county situated outside of the city of Dallas elected officers, adopted by-laws and a uniform closing hour and definitely launched their new cooperative craft that is designed to make for better harmony, uniformity and efficiency in country banking circles, says the News.

A feature will be the educational sessions, when questions of business policy and system will be discussed, with a view of bringing about the same methods of procedure in all of the banks, especially with regard to the discounting of paper and the handling of cotton and crop loans.

This educational feature was made a part of the inaugural meeting when E. G. Cole delivered a short address upon the question of handling cotton accounts.

WESTERN SCHOOL BANK AIMS TO INCREASE THRIFT

Grammar School Savings Branch of the San Jose High School Opens With Deposits of \$32.94

SAN JOSE, Cal.—The grammar school addition to the San Jose high school bank was installed recently at the Gardner school. Thirty one depositors entered accounts aggregating \$32.94, says the Times-Star.

The school banks are intended to inculcate thrift. Parents are urged to give their children some chores or other work to do for which they will receive some small sum and to propose that they deposit their earnings in the school banks.

Reginald R. Stuart is president of the bank. The board of directors is composed of Prof. R. R. Stuart, Prof. Alden H. Abbott, Albert Beal, Roland Thompson, Anna Brake, Mabel Kimball and Madeline Pash.

CITIZENS' BOARD TO CHARGE FOR PASSING ON FILMS

MILWAUKEE, Wis.—The Milwaukee citizens board of motion picture censors is to charge a fee of 75 cents for examining films not approved by the national board of censorship before being sent here. The board intends to inspect such films only upon the request of the theatrical owner.

As a result the board expects this action to influence the exhibitors to keep their programs free from objectionable pictures. They believe this action will keep out of Milwaukee objectionable films. It is hoped this will absolutely stop the importation of uncensored films, says the Milwaukee Journal.

The penalty for showing improper pictures will be the revoking of a theater's license, the mayor having agreed to cancel the license of any theater when the unofficial board produces proof against the place.

The board is to send all theatrical managers letters explaining the plan and asking their cooperation in barring the uncensored film.

LOS ANGELES CIVIC THEATER LEAGUE GROWS

High School Pupils Together With Others Enlisted in Movement for Municipal Playhouse Said to Be Making Progress

TRAIN YOUNG PLAYERS

LOS ANGELES.—The newest dramatic organization in Los Angeles—the Civic theater league—is coming rapidly to be recognized as a real force in dramatic circles, says the Tribune, and its officers and members are putting forth their best efforts to popularize and to strengthen the organization.

Miss Belle Ragnar Parsons, vice-president, may be said to be the originator of the league. In the dramatic department of Manual Arts and Polytechnic high schools she suddenly became aware of the fact that the senior students were the ones who really had learned to grasp the possibilities and to produce really worthy plays. This gave her the idea of forming some sort of a club which would enable the seniors and alumni to go on with their dramatic work. When she broached this to some of the students they were at once enthusiastic concerning the plan.

During her vacation last summer Miss Parsons read Percy Mackaye's book "Civic Theater." This gave her the idea of enlarging on the original plan of the dramatic organization to be formed of the alumni of the high schools, and to include outsiders who might be interested in the drama and in the movement for a civic theater for Los Angeles.

The Civic Theater League is the outcome of this plan of Miss Parsons and the fact that it is growing rapidly gives those interested in the drama reason to believe that at some day in the not-too-far future the league will be producing plays in a civic theater.

The league is only the nucleus for the development of the civic theater. The membership is not limited to high school students, but allows any one interested in promoting the civic theater idea to join the organization, and to participate in the plays to be produced. The players must be tried out by a committee and those will be selected who have the greatest dramatic ability.

The Civic Theater League plans to produce scenes from many of the famous plays and dramas which are uplifting and wholesome, as well as entertaining. The rates are to be as low and it is hoped the public will respond to the productions and work of the league, as it promises to be one of unusual strength.

The next regular meeting of the league will be held Jan. 3, when many who are attending Stanford and the University of California will be home for their vacations. At this meeting Miss Gertrude Workman will speak on "Little Theaters" and Homer Martin will talk on the People's theater of Berlin.

AT RAILWAY TERMINALS

The Safety First organization of the Boston & Maine road will hold a general mass meeting at Concord, N. H., Friday, Jan. 2. Representatives from all parts of the system are expected to attend and special accommodations for their return home will be provided by the operating department.

Noah Sargent, retired passenger conductor, Plymouth division, New Haven road, of Middleboro, Mass., is a business visitor at South station today.

A special Boston & Albany railway train consisting of private car No. 99 and composite engine Berkshire in charge of Traveling Conductor William H. Brown left South station for the convenience of operating officials at 9 o'clock this morning to inspect main line and branches.

Benjamin F. Dean, general foreman of construction terminal division Boston & Maine road, has a bridge crew with derricks car installing new timbers at Charles river bridge near North station train shed.

For the accommodation of the Boston Symphony orchestra en route to Providence, R. I., and return tonight, the New Haven road will furnish a first-class special train from South station at 6:10 p. m., returning leave Providence at 10:45 p. m.

John Talbot, track supervisor of terminal division, Boston & Maine road, is laying new steel rails on the transfer tracks which connect the Southern and Fitchburg divisions.

The baggage department of the New Haven road will inaugurate tomorrow, Dec. 31, a special form of through baggage reports covering South station, Boston, and Grand Central station, New York.

The motive power department of the Boston & Albany road has added heavy freight switch engines to the power used between South station and Exeter street yard.

DOUBLE AUTO TAX DISCUSSED

PORTLAND, Me.—The question of double taxation of automobiles was discussed by President Walter B. Parker of this city at the annual meeting Monday night of the Maine Automobile Association.

Richard Briggs Co.

Our Annual Clearance Sale of China is now in progress. We note a few of the many and exceptional reductions made for this sale.

| | Reduced from | TO |
|--|--------------|---------|
| DINNER SETS, English, pink and gold border..... | \$37.00 | \$20.00 |
| DINNER SETS, Limoges, pine border of green and red..... | \$48.00 | \$25.00 |
| DINNER SETS, English, narrow acid border..... | \$55.00 | \$30.00 |
| DINNER SETS, Limoges, fine garland of roses..... | \$65.00 | \$35.00 |
| DINNER SETS, Limoges, empire green wreath and gold..... | \$80.00 | \$40.00 |
| ENTREE PLATES, Brittany, quaint designs, a dozen..... | \$12.50 | \$7.00 |
| DESSERT PLATES, Austrian, Watteau medallions, a dozen..... | \$24.00 | \$15.00 |
| DINNER PLATES, Limoges, empire design in gold, a dozen..... | \$30.00 | \$19.00 |
| SOUP PLATES, English, crimson and gold, a dozen..... | \$38.00 | \$20.00 |
| GAME PLATES, Italian, broad acid band, a dozen..... | \$38.00 | \$25.00 |
| BOUILLON CUPS, English, red band and gold, a doz..... | \$35.00 | \$20.00 |
| BOUILLON CUPS, English, "Reproduction Old Lowestoft," a dozen..... | \$30.00 | \$22.00 |
| TEA CUPS, Limoges, green empire band, a dozen..... | \$12.00 | \$8.00 |
| TEA CUPS, Limoges, broad border green and roses, a dozen..... | \$35.00 | \$20.00 |
| A D CUPS, English, sketches in solid blue..... | \$8.50 | \$3.50 |
| A D CUPS, Limoges, border of green and gold..... | \$21.00 | \$15.00 |
| WATER TUMBLERS, for daily use..... | \$1.50 | 90c |

116 BOYLSTON STREET, BOSTON

WHEELING BOARD OF TRADE ACTIVE IN CITY DEVELOPMENT

Organization in West Virginia Municipality Has Long Record of Things Accomplished for Civic and Industrial Betterment

OPENS NEW SUBURBS

WHEELING, W. Va.—The activity of the Wheeling Board of Trade, organized in 1890, touches every phase of city development. It has become not only an industrial and commercial force, but a civic power. The Board of Trade therefore is no more interested in new factories than in playgrounds; no more interested in transportation facilities and



(Photo by Giffin Studio, Wheeling) PRESIDENT W. B. IRVINE

good roads, than in all other civic betterments.

This organization always has had the support of the substantial elements of the city and its membership includes citizens in every walk. Its roster numbers nearly 650 and its headquarters, first in the Hub building, then in the Board of Trade building, and now at the Market Auditorium, constitute a civic center where meetings and conventions of every description are held, the number reaching as high as 225 annually.

From the first, the organization has been fortunate in its leaders and its list of presidents, beginning with George A. Laughlin, a manufacturer, recently a candidate for Congress; and including B. W. Peterson, head of the state's biggest bank and largely interested in manufacturing; John Waterhouse, a wholesale grocer; H. C. Franzheim, a leader in the retail trade; George W. Lutz, head of a large builders' supply house; C. A. Robinson, former district manager of the American Sheet and Tinplate Company; and W. B. Irvine, managing vice-presi-

dent of the National Bank of West Virginia, reflect the representative character of the membership and the caliber of citizenship called to the front by the organization.

The first secretary who assisted materially in the formation of the board was S. A. Thompson of Duluth, now secretary of the National Rivers and Harbors Congress. The principal achievements of the organization follow:

Secured many new industries; gave Wheeling its first big office building in the Board of Trade building; organized Wheeling Clearing House Association, uniting banking interests; opened up new suburbs which have added to Wheeling's prosperity; promoted B. & O. improvements involving \$2,000,000 and secured many betterments in railroad freight and passenger service; brought many conventions and meetings of varied character to Wheeling; supported many public improvements, such as new postoffice, Y. M. C. A. building, and others; led the movement for charter reform and other civic improvements; cooperated with the Ohio Valley Improvement Association for canalization of the Ohio river; formed the Wheeling Playground Association for the youth of the city; raised several relief funds; inaugurated the Associated Charities, putting philanthropic work on a modern business basis; organized the West Virginia Board of Trade for state advancement and upbuilding; put Wheeling on the map by advertising through literature, trade journals and newspapers; advocated Greater Wheeling to extend Wheeling's limits and enlarge population; secured State Semi-Centennial celebration and took the lead in the big event; led good roads movements and contributed much to making Ohio county roads the best in the state; secured extensive Top Mill road improvements by uniting all interests for the work; gave Wheeling splendid Market-Auditorium, securing franchises, raising stock and forming company for its construction; employed competent engineer to investigate and report on filtration problem.

CONG. GARDNER AWAITS ANSWER

In a letter to A. Platt Andrew of Gloucester, Congressman A. P. Gardner says that his candidacy for another term hinges on Mr. Andrew's consent. The congressman recently said publicly that he would run for Congress again if the candidates who had taken the field against him would withdraw. All withdrew except Mr. Andrew, who yesterday announced that he would continue to be a candidate. Unless he withdraws Mr. Gardner says he will not run.

PAST MASTER WORKMEN PLAN

Past Master Workmen's Association, Order of United Workmen of Massachusetts, meeting at the Quincy house last night, began on plans to hold a joint meeting of the association with Dearborn lodge of Roxbury in Palladio hall, Roxbury, Jan. 6.

MR. McNEALEY REELECTED

Fireman Henry J. McNealey of engine 14, Center street, Roxbury, has been elected president of the Russell Fire Club.

BAZAAR COMMITTEE OF FILENE ASSOCIATION



Left to right, top row: George G. Goldie, secretary to E. J. Frost, comptroller; Ralph Le Roy Harlow of the advertising office and in charge of the music and entertainment features; Edward A. Gruber, manager of employees' restaurant; Albert E. Stevens, president of the Men's Club. Lower row: Austin C. Benton, assistant comptroller; W. E. Skilling of the advertising department; Louis E. Schleber, assistant store manager; Harold Brightman of the statistical department and Miss Margaret E. Murray, store librarian.

SCHOOL HEADS OF FALL RIVER GET MORE PAY JAN. 1

Committee Votes Salary Increases for Officials but Takes No Action on Grade Teachers

FALL RIVER, Mass.—Principals, attendance officers and the assistant superintendent, Miss Muggan, have been voted salary increases by the school committee. The new salary schedule becomes effective Jan. 1.

An increase of \$500 was voted for Miss Muggan, with an allowance for an annual automatic increase of \$100 until a maximum of \$2500 is reached. The present salary of the assistant superintendent is \$1800 per annum.

No report was made by the committee on the petition of the grade teachers for more pay, and a motion to separate payrolls so that high school teachers might be paid up to the end of the year was defeated. The question of whether or not the separation of these payrolls would invalidate the claim of the grade teachers for their pay for a period when funds were not available will be passed on by the city solicitor.

Schools will close tomorrow night for the remainder of the week.

LAWYERS' AGENTS TO BE WARNED

Court Officer Edward C. Wilson began work Monday as temporary special officer to stop lawyers' runners and some lawyers soliciting business in the corridors of the court house.

Chief Justices Rugg and Bolster of the supreme and municipal courts, respectively, and Sheriff Quinn have determined to stop the practice and it is expected that after a meeting of the judges to be held shortly, an officer will be permanently stationed in the municipal court corridor.

Officer Wilson appeared in uniform in the corridors early yesterday morning.

CHELSEA BOARD IN LAST SESSION

Chester board of aldermen held its final session of the year Monday night. President William A. O'Brien was complimented by his associates for his fairness. Several financial orders were adopted and all unfinished business was referred to the incoming board.

Mayor Edward E. Willard, in a communication, stated that the piece of land on Spencer avenue adjoining the Spencer schoolhouse, which was desired by the board for playground purposes could be purchased for \$1000. In his letter the mayor said the land was assessed for \$800.

PROF. WELLS GOES TO MEXICO

WORCESTER, Mass.—Prof. Leslie C. Wells of the Spanish and French departments of Clark College has gone to Mexico to study conditions there.

PACKAGES TO SHOW WEIGHT

SEATTLE, Wash.—Hereafter all goods sold in packages in Seattle must have their net weight stamped on the outside, says the Sun.

STORE NEWS

Members of the Filene Cooperative Association are rejoicing over the report of George G. Goldie, treasurer of the bazaar exposition committee which he has submitted, showing a profit from the recent bazaar exposition of \$1970.12. It is estimated that over 3500 members of the association with their friends were in attendance and socially and financially it is said to have been the biggest event in the history of the association. That people who are interested in the cooperative enterprises may have the opportunity of viewing the exhibits, and that every member of the association may study at greater length, the exposition will continue for several days.

Guy Hawthorn, buyer of china and glassware for the Jordan Marsh Company, has returned from a pleasure trip of several days to New York.

Louis Flatte, formerly with the P. J. Harney Shoe Company, has been engaged by C. F. Hovey Co. as salesman in the shoe department.

Buyers in New York this week include: W. I. Wood of R. H. Stearns Co., H. E. Rust of the Gilchrist Company, F. H. Jury and F. A. Bridford of the Jordan Marsh Company and Miss M. G. Keegan, H. B. Seates, C. G. Sheffield and A. W. Wright of the William Filene's Sons Company.

PREFERENCE BILL FOR STATE WORK BUREAU IS FILED

Provision that all employees of state institutions shall be chosen from the civil service lists shall be obtained from a state employment office is made in a bill filed at the State House by Representative Lewis R. Sullivan of Boston.

Mr. Sullivan also has filed bills providing that the surface between the rails and for 18 inches outside of each rail of street railways shall be a smooth surface; that trapdoors shall be made in all elevators for the escape of passengers.

James J. Twomb of Boston filed a bill to permit sergeants, lieutenants and captains of police to admit persons to bail.

Representative John B. Hull of Great Barrington has filed a bill providing for a highway between Hillsdale, N. Y., and South Egremont over Molasses hill, to cost \$25,000.

BRIGADE STAFF DINES

Plans for activities of the uniform rank, Knights of Pythias, were mapped out at a dinner of the Massachusetts Brigade staff at the Quincy house last night.

LEICESTER PASTOR RESIGNS

LEICESTER, Mass.—The Rev. J. Brainerd Thrall, pastor of John Nelson Memorial Congregational church, has resigned, the resignation to take effect in April. He plans to retire.

W. H. FAUNCE IS HONORED

PLYMOUTH, Mass.—Walter H. Faunce, retiring chairman of the Plymouth county commissioners, was the guest of honor at a reception in the court house yesterday.

ALIEN STUDENTS PROPOSE CLOSER FRIENDLY BONDS

Twentieth Century Club Hears Personal Experiences of Collegians at Reception

Personal experiences in the United States and recommendations for cooperative work among men of all nations, so that they may understand one another better and promote genuine friendship among themselves and their countries were the themes of five-minute speeches at the reception for alien students in Greater Boston at the Twentieth Century Club yesterday afternoon. Raphael Alfaro of Salvador proposed that a movement be started in the United States to get the facts about conditions in South and Central America, instead of exaggerated reports of revolution.

Artemio Gutierrez of Chile proposed the formation of a popular class for the study of Spanish or a series of lectures dealing with South American conditions. Zhang Yion Chow of China seconded the proposal to establish an international lecture bureau, comprising representatives from every country.

Other speakers were Thomas Street of England, Christian Pederson of Denmark, Sen Gupta, India; J. G. Kasai, Japan; A. J. Kraehmannkoss, Russia; P. G. Wolo, Liberia; Rudolph Weaver, Austria Hungary. Harvard College, the Massachusetts Institute of Technology and Tufts College were represented by students.

Edwin D. Mead, chairman of the international committee, who presided, said that it was probable that many of the recommendations made by the speakers would be acted upon by the club.

W. H. O'BRIEN FOR STATE WIRE CHIEF

William H. O'Brien, former state representative, and supervisor of the establishment of the joint telephone-telegraph service for the New England Telephone & Telegraph Company, has been appointed chief of the telephone and telegraph bureau of the public service commission. Mr. O'Brien was formerly head of the Telegraphers' Union and for two years president of the Boston Central Labor Union. He arranged the terms of settlement of the dispute last year between the employees and officials of the telephone company. He is a member of the state immigration commission.

"THE MESSIAH" TO BE SUNG

SPRINGFIELD, Mass.—The Musical Arts Society will present "The Messiah" tonight, after several weeks of preparation. Mrs. Sundelius of Boston and Miss Marguerite Dunlap of New York will be among the soloists.

SENATOR MACK URGED FOR JUDGE

PITTSFIELD, Mass.—Petitions favoring the appointment of Senator John H. Mack of the Berkshire district as a judge of the superior court to succeed Judge John C. Crosby are in circulation here.

"Baja" California Expectant Peru Is Leader in Music



Street scene at Tia Juana, in district where great progress may come with close of hostilities



BURRO IS CHIEF BEAST OF BURDEN

RESTRICTIONS ARE PLACED ON SWIMMING IN PANAMA CANAL

CULEBRA, C. Z.—For the purpose of maintaining proper police supervision over the channels of the canal and to prevent interference with the floating equipment by persons using the canal waters for swimming and bathing, Col. George W. Goethals has issued a circular designating which places may be used for such purposes. The circular reads as follows:

"All persons are hereby notified that except at the places hereinafter designated bathing or swimming will not be allowed within the limits of the channel of the canal, nor within 50 feet of any part of said channel where water-covered areas exist contiguous to such channel nor in any channel leading to a dock or pier, nor in any or about the waters of any dock or pier. Bathing or swimming is permissible at the points to be designated by the chief quartermaster in the following places: Cristobal, Gatun, Gamboa, Bas Obispo, Las Cascadas, Empire, Culebra, Paraiso, Pedro Miguel, Miraflores, Corozal and Balboa.

"The chief quartermaster is hereby au-

GROWTH FOR UNDEVELOPED PENINSULA IS SEEN IN PEACE

Vast Section of Lower California Will Yield to Cultivation, It Is Said, and Mining Pay Wherever Development Is Systematic—Fisheries Hold Inducements

PRESENT POPULATION LESS THAN 50,000

ENSANADA, Lower California, Mex.—For reasons not difficult to comprehend, Lower ("Baja") California has seen much less revolutionary activity than that going on across the gulf of California, on the mainland, for the last three years. This section of the republic of Mexico contains in all less than

50,000 persons. The area covers some 58,000 square miles, which is equal to the size of Alabama. There has been so much to keep the contending forces occupied elsewhere that this out of the way country has been left very much to itself.

Lower California has, however, played a conspicuous part in international rumors of reports that this or that power had been negotiating with Mexico for the leasing of Magdalena bay, for the purpose of establishing a naval coaling station. Japan often has been referred to as the nation most anxious to get a foothold in the western hemisphere by obtaining possession of Magdalena bay. Thus far, however, nothing has come to substantiate the repeated rumors, and it is considered unlikely that any power will try to get hold of this, natural harbor in view of the opposition of the United States to such a possession by an alien people.

The present situation across the gulf in Guaymas is causing considerable concern to the people of lower California on this side of the water. Guaymas is the only port of the state of Sonora still held by the federal troops. The port of Lower California opposite to Guaymas is Santa Rosalia, which is an active center of commerce. It is unquestionably a fact that less is known about interior Lower California than about some parts of interior South America. Travel is difficult in the peninsula. The country is traversed from end to end by a mountain range, which is however broken up in many places, allowing opportunity for farming if there were enough people here inclined to follow that line of work.

The much talked of land question in Mexico will have to be solved in Lower California as well as elsewhere in the republic. According to a well-known writer, who discussed this question with Francisco Madero when the latter was President, he was shown a map of Lower California, on which Madero pointed out the land gifts of Porfirio Diaz. Madero made the statement that the whole peninsula had virtually been sold in five tracts for less than three fifths of a cent an acre.

Divided into two parts, Lower California has Ensenada for its northern capital and La Paz for the southern. Besides these two places, Santa Rosalia and San Jose are the only other towns worthy of mention. It is expected by those who have investigated conditions in the peninsula that as soon as conditions in the republic become normal one of the first things the government will have to do is to pay more attention to this great stretch of country.

The coastline furnishes an excellent opportunity for fishing being carried on successfully. Considerable already is done with the pearl industry. The large islands of the ocean coast of Lower California are worthy of closer study. Some of these islands are Angel de la Guarda, Carmen, San Jose and Cedros islands. There are many other islands which have not such good harbor facilities as those mentioned, but which are also excellent for the raising of cattle.

The principal mining centers of Lower California are San Antonio, to the south; Virgenes, Cachachilas, Isla de San Jose, Isla de Carmen and Santa Rosalia and Mulege. Gold, silver, copper, lead, sulphur, iron and manganese are found in paying quantities wherever any systematic attempt has been made to develop. At Carmen there are extensive salt deposits. There are no railroads in the territory except for a short division of the Southern Pacific railway, where it cuts across to the Colorado river at the location of the international dam.

BOLIVIA SAID TO HAVE RICH MINES
LA PAZ, Bolivia.—Although tin is the leading product of Bolivia, the country standing second as an exporter of this material, Sr. Don Castro Rojas, the director-general of customs, states that there is a surprise in store when the gold-mining industry gets fully under way.

CHILE OWES NEARLY \$168,000,000
SANTIAGO, Chile.—The foreign debt of Chile is almost \$168,000,000, exclusive of the several funds on which the government has guaranteed the interest.

As 1914 draws near, Pan-American events during the past twelvemonth may be reckoned in their proper perspective. There is no gainsaying that it has been a satisfactory year as regards the relations of the United States with its southern neighbors. Except for Mexico, each of the 20 democracies has shown its readiness to maintain constitutional government. The change in the administration at Washington has perhaps been the means for defining more clearly the new United States policy touching future relationship, but while various interpretations are placed on the efficiency of the Monroe doctrine in 1913, there is hardly any doubt that the coming year will prove the measure virile in influence and effect, no matter what other word may be applied to it.

South and Central America have not been without political disturbances during the year now almost closed. Ecuador at this moment is confronted with another of its periodic revolutions. Venezuela has just passed through an upheaval which took the form of armed opposition to the government. Small or great as the Venezuelan affair may have been, it still gives warning that this republic is not yet fully at peace with itself. The intimation has gone abroad that at times revolution is fostered in South or Central America so as to give the man in power a chance to retain his dictatorship. If such is the case an opposition which really means to improve conditions would seem the lesser of the two evils. In Nicaragua the status quo is maintained, but largely because the hand of the United States is in evidence; and as for the Dominican Republic, there also the Washington government feels obliged to have a word to say.

But looking away from such political adjustments as may seem rather difficult to bring about quickly, with the opening of the Panama canal the coming year each of the Latin-American nations should find commercial inspiration. It would also seem that carrying out the proposition to erect a monument to Ferdinand de Lesseps at some point along the waterway would not only be a graceful acknowledgment of his pioneer work but would show the countries to the south that the enterprise is meant for all the nations even though the United States brought it to completion.

A newer freedom, as it concerns South and Central America in their dealings with the financial interests of the world, is one of the striking features of the hour. Emancipation from financial enslavement can only mean advance to countries potentially rich, yet undeveloped. Concessions of the future must bear examination. Recent events in Colombia, Ecuador, Costa Rica and some other countries below the Rio Grande tend to the inference that the republic will find it of advantage to provide the open door.

UNEMPLOYED DRESSMAKERS ASK SENORA HUERTA TO HELP THEM

MEXICO CITY.—The financial stringency now prevailing in the capital has made its effect felt even in many homes where formerly there was little need of tightened pursestrings. As a result of much economizing among the well-to-do classes, hundreds of dressmakers have been thrown out of employment.

That something must be done to assist the unemployed is the opinion of the government. The other day nearly 200 of these idle dressmakers called to see Provisional President Huerta at the National Palace to request his aid in obtaining work by making clothing for the army. The provisional President was busy with other matters and could not see the women then. The following morning the same women called on Senora Emilia Aguila de Huerta, the wife of the President, asking that she interpose with her husband to the effect that work might be had. Vicent Islas headed the delegation. Leopoldo Rebolgar, minister of promotion, has decided to call a convention of these women and to hear their side of the question.

The idea of calling a convention orig-

inated with Adalberto A. Esteve, director of the bureau of labor, who recommended it to the minister of promotion. The minister readily adopted it and in a few days he will issue invitations to all the sewing women and girls of the federal district to meet at the offices of the bureau of labor and discuss the situation fully. According to the director of the bureau of labor, it is necessary to fix a minimum wage for these women and girls. A few days ago a delegation of several hundred of them called upon him and stated that it was impossible to live upon the wages they are now receiving.

Most of the women have to support themselves and families out of their slender pay, and since the increase of prices on all necessities of life they find it impossible to earn enough to do so. For a soldier's cloth coat the women receive only 35 cents and for a soldier's cloak they get only 40 cents. They are only able to earn about \$1.20 per day, equal to 60 cents in American money, working for many hours each day and often into the night.

ARGENTINA MAKES PREPARATIONS TO RECEIVE WARSHIP

Welcome to the Rivadavia and Officers Planned for Spring—Elaborate Festivities Then

BUENOS AIRES, A. R.—When the Rivadavia, Argentina's latest and largest addition to the fleet, reaches Buenos Aires the dreadnought and its officers and men are to receive a welcome such as is unprecedented in the naval affairs of the republic.

Spring probably will be somewhat advanced when the Rivadavia leaves United States waters for home, but preparations already are making which will show the nation's appreciation of what is considered the last word in warship construction. The trial runs have been watched with absorbing interest from this distance and the reports sent the navy department by those entrusted with looking after the construction features at the ship works in the United States have been most promising.

The government does not wish to monopolize the festivities touching the arrival of the Rivadavia, but naturally naval and military men are particularly interested in the coming of the dreadnought. It is understood that the warship is to be formally turned over to Argentina in April, when the remainder of the officers required and a complement of 1000 men will be on hand to take charge of the big craft.

Interest is also keen in the building of the sister ship to the Rivadavia, the Moreno, at the New York Shipbuilding Company's works, Camden, N. J., but its completion is still some months away.

NEW YORK CLUB FOR COLOMBIANS
BOGOTA, Colombia.—Arrangements are under way here to assist in every possible way the formation of the Colombian Club in New York, to be composed of Colombians residing in the northern republic. Business improvement, as well as the development of a better political understanding, is the aim of the club movement.

BRAZIL'S MILITARY ACADEMY NEARING QUARTER CENTURY

School That Celebrates Anniversary in May Is Said to Be One of Finest in Western World

RIO DE JANEIRO, Brazil.—As militarism and anti-militarism are playing their parts in the presidential campaign now on, the work at the military college in this capital is of interest at present. It is a well-known fact that one of the candidates for the presidency has been an out-and-out peace advocate for years, but although Brazilians hope to be able to continue a pacific course, there are those who think it no less advisable to be prepared for emergencies.

Fortunately the best of relations exist today between Brazil and its neighbors. Whether the military establishment has had anything to do with inspiring respect cannot be stated, but the fact is the military school has many admirers in Argentina, Uruguay and Chile. Next May the Collegio Militar do Rio de Janeiro will celebrate its twenty-fifth anniversary. The institution was opened for the purpose of educating sons of army and navy officers free of charge. Others are admitted, but these must pay for tuition and maintenance.

Beginning with 44 students in 1889, the school today has an enrolment of 900. The Collegio Militar ranks as one of the finest establishments of its kind in the western hemisphere. The school has a splendid location. Its equipment throughout is modern. For a time many of the graduates entered other professions after leaving, but within recent years the explicit military purpose is becoming more and more marked.

Col. Alexandre C. Barreto, of the artillery, has been at the head of the school since 1906. In addition to the director commandant there is an assistant director, Major Esperidiao Rosas, and a faculty of 20 other administrative officers, 53 professors and 14 instructors.

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VOCAL ART GIVEN SUPPORT BY PERUVIAN GOVERNMENT

Lima Philharmonic Society Centers Musical Culture Among Republics on West Coast of South America—National Conservatory Not Far Distant Prospect

NATION PROUD OF MME. D'ALVAREZ

LIMA, Peru.—It has again been shown to the world that Peru holds high rank in musical affairs, and the concert by the Lima Philharmonic Society, given in honor of the delegates to the international congress, elicited such praise that this recent presentation, under the leadership of Sr. Federico Gerdes, may be taken as a fair example of what Peruvians are capable of doing in that particular.

Peru has been steadily gaining a reputation as one of the more advanced South-American nations as to music and vocal art. At the recent concert, held in the spacious Zoological restaurant, an audience of more than 1200, including leaders in Lima society and their guests, listened to an orchestra composed of 60 musicians and made up of the teachers of the society, the more advanced pupils of the Academia Musical and others selected from Lima's musical circles. The musical critic of the West Coast Leader spoke of the event partly as follows:

"Beethoven's seventh symphony was rendered with remarkable effect, the first part vivace and full of swing, the finale like the presto which finishes a real bacchanal! The allegretto of the second part with its simple melody and plain rhythmic theme, was beautifully reproduced. The scherzo, although assai meno presto, was perhaps taken a little too slowly, but carefully played.

"The imposing reception march and chorus from Goldmark's 'Queen of Sheba,' with its simple introductory melodies merging into a triumphal hymn, gave the orchestra and choir a fine opportunity of showing how conscientiously they had studied their parts individually and collectively, and at the same time it gave the audience the opportunity of showing very high appreciation of the work.

"Special reference must be made to the execution of Rubinstein's Concerto in D minor by Mrs. Meta Otten, whose scholarly technique came as no surprise to her Lima admirers, but the manner in which she manipulated the numerous technical difficulties of this famous work of Rubinstein, produced a deep impression on the visitors, and Mrs. Otten is to be very heartily congratulated on her rendering of those intricate bravour passages of the first part and the brilliant allegro of the finale where orchestra and piano make a thrilling fight for supremacy. With artistic precision, expression, and at the same time sang froid she virtually led the orchestra with her never-fading memory; and the prolonged applause of the audience was the reward of the artist's perfect interpretation of the famous story and serenade.

"Mr. Valle Riestra, the able Peruvian composer, received a well-merited appreciation of his rendering of his own work 'Ollanta,' which was the last item on the program, in which he was assisted by the choir of women's voices.

At the present moment when musical matters are uppermost here attention is again called to the remarkable success of Mme. Margherita d'Alvarez de Rocafuente, whose superb contralto voice is captivating operatic audiences in the United States just now. Mme. d'Alvarez does not use her family name in her profession. It is unnecessary to tell Peruvians what is the distinction of this family, but to those not familiar with the singer's career it may be of interest to learn that the great-grandfather of Mme. d'Alvarez was the last of the Incas princesses.

The Peruvian government always has shown the highest appreciation of the musical and artistic talents of its sons and daughters and in the case of Mme. d'Alvarez the nation paid for her education at the hands of some of the greatest teachers in Europe. It was by mere accident that it became known this young Peruvian possessed a great voice. It was while her father was stationed in a diplomatic capacity in London that attention was called to her talent. The next thing to be done was to have her

voice cultivated and the administration of Senor Leguia directed that this be done.

Friends and relatives of Mme. d'Alvarez in Peru have not had an opportunity to judge of her advance in her art for she has not been at home since she entered the profession. Her whole career, however, since departing from Lima, is now a matter of national musical history. While the young woman studied with the great Russian maestro, Van Zarnhulen, in Paris; while she was court singer to the King of Belgium, later, when she entered the great opera companies in England and on the continent, and at present when she is meeting with such great success in North America, Mme. d'Alvarez's career is considered part and parcel of Peru's musical progress.

It is expected that in due time this Peruvian artist will return to Lima to establish a great conservatory, for it was one of the stipulations when the government extended its patronage to Margherita d'Alvarez de Rocafuente that she would some day come back home and there help to bring Peruvian musical art to a stage of highest perfection.

CUBA TRIES NEW BILL TO GAIN FREE OIL FOR IRRIGATION

HAVANA, Cuba.—The Cuban congress has taken up again the subject of the removal of all duties on crude oil. The ground on which the former bill was defeated was that it provided a monopoly, and the present bill aims to do away with all monopolistic features. The aim is to provide a cheap fuel for irrigation purposes in particular. At present power plants operating on irrigated lands have to use either coal, gasoline or alcohol. These products are much more expensive than oil.

One of the requirements of the present bill is that "the president shall adopt the necessary means in order that the frank that is conceded be applied solely to the object mentioned." The importation of crude petroleum is also declared free of custom duties, no matter where it comes, provided it is destined for use as fuel. The crude oil bill presented to Congress a few years ago provided that no one be allowed to take advantage of the frank except the company mentioned in the bill, unless the oil was imported in million gallon lots, and then solely for the use of the importer. The bill never reached a vote, so violent was the opposition.

CARACAS GREET PRESIDENT GOMEZ GLADLY ON RETURN

CARACAS, Venezuela.—The return of President Gomez from the campaign against the revolutionary forces in the Northwest was made the occasion for a great ovation in which the members of the various labor and trades organizations took prominent parts.

When the trouble began around Maracaibo, a number of important public works had to be deferred. The departure of the troops necessitated the enrollment of civilians to maintain order in the capital and elsewhere and in a general way progress was halted. Now that the chief magistrate has resumed his duties in the national palace a feeling of greater security manifests itself. In many quarters it is believed that President Gomez has strengthened himself in the country, and even his political opponents admit that the outcome of the campaign makes it more and more apparent that the President has a firm hold on national affairs. Arrangements are under way to make the return of President Gomez take on a national aspect by means of a series of festivities.

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TRADE NOTES

RIO DE JANEIRO, Brazil—For the purpose of cutting a canal from Lake Miriam to the Sao Goncalo river, the minister of public works has been allotted \$320,000.

PORT AU PRINCE, Haiti—The new wharves to be constructed at the port of Cayes are to accommodate ships of the highest tonnage frequenting West Indian waters.

TURKS ISLAND, West Indies—The annual production of salt in the island now amounts to 2,000,000 bushels, each bushel weighing 80 pounds.

VALPARAISO, Chile—The Chilean government is to ask bids for between 50 to 100 locomotives to be used on the longitudinal railway, now partly completed.

SAN JUAN DEL SUR, NICARAGUA—On account of business conditions, merchants have asked the President to issue a decree, extending payment of obligations for three months.

CARTAGENA, Colombia—Although engineers under orders from the Pearson interests are making surveys for harbor improvements, it is stated that there is some doubt as to the firm proceeding further with the work.

BUENOS AIRES, A. R.—This city is said to have more than 3000 licensed taxicabs, exceeding the number used in New York and Chicago together.

GUAYAQUIL, Ecuador—After a long period of trade dullness, business houses again are making extensive inquiries for cloths of all kinds manufactured by Manchester mills.

PANAMA TO HAVE \$1,000,000 BANK
PANAMA—Business circles are much interested in the organization of the Continental Banking and Trust Company with a capital stock of \$1,000,000. Headquarters will be in a building opposite the new railway station, now being remodeled for the purpose. The company contemplates a chain of banks in Central America.

GUAYAQUIL HANDLES BIG EXPORTS
GUAYAQUIL, Ecuador.—Of Ecuadorian exports in 1912, products worth \$12,000,000 passed through this port. Other important shipping points on the Pacific are Bahia de Caraquez, Esmeraldas, Cello, Macchalla, Manita and Manabito.

NEED OF BETTER WAGON ROADS IS FELT BY BRAZIL

BAHIA, Brazil.—With all the government and private companies are doing in regard to railroad extensions, it is felt that the need for better wagon roads was never greater than now. An investigator of interior travel conditions, who has returned from a thorough inspection of a number of districts, states that people building their homes close to the railroad may be able to profit by this nearness, but that few agriculturists can be accommodated there, and that the necessity for going some distance from the line is apparent, if any satisfactory farming is to be done. The assertion is made that macadamized roads, constructed by the federal government and cared for by the authorities, alone can solve this problem.

As for the people living in the towns along the railroads, in case their number is small, the expense of keeping up the road is placed to a large extent on them. Where comparatively little traffic is done the cost of travel and for shipping merchandise and products is correspondingly high. There is room for many immigrants in this country and good wagon roads are at least as necessary as railroads until the country becomes more thickly settled.

MAILS IN MEXICO NOW UNCERTAIN

VERACRUZ, Mex.—With the bulk of the mails for Mexico City passing through this port at present, the task of distribution in the capital has been far from slight. In addition to the American and European mail which comes by steamers, it also has been found necessary to send most of the northern Mexico mail by the water route.

In one day 700 sacks of mail came to this port from Havana on the steamer Segurana. This was sent at once to the capital. At the same time there arrived in the central postoffice 300 sacks from as far north as Laredo. But the general disorganization of railway communication through the states of Chihuahua, Sonora and Coahuila has been a great drawback to the receiving of the mails regularly and in no way has business been more disturbed than by this failure to receive correspondence promptly.

Bleriot's Sea Device Has Limitations

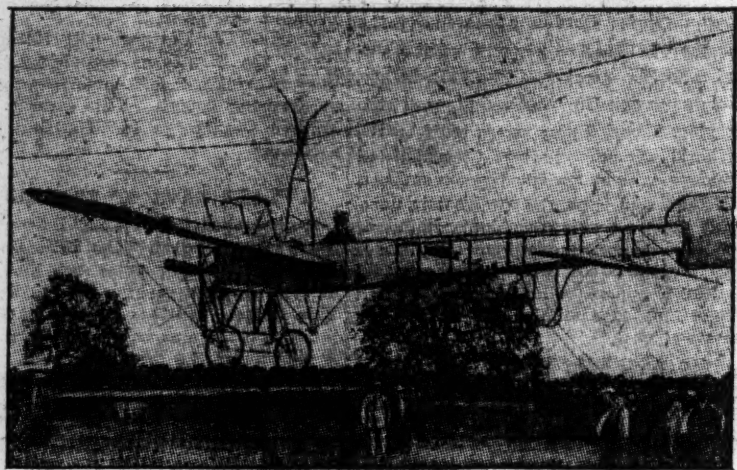
Apparatus for Launching and Recovery of Aeroplanes on Shipboard Seen as Practicable Only With Calm Conditions

ALIGHTING DIFFICULT

Louis Bleriot's latest product, a device intended to facilitate the launching and recovery of aeroplanes at sea, just now is engaging attention in naval and aeronautical circles.

The method used by Mr. Bleriot is quite different from those of other inventors whose apparatus for similar purposes has been tried from time to time in the last three years. He dissects the Ellyson-Curtiss three rope way, and rigs a single cable; and, instead of placing cable guides beneath his machine as the Americans did, he has one atop, Henry Wise Wood explains in an article in *Flying for October*. At the throat of two overhead engaging horns he inserts a latch which grasps a cable; his aeroplane swings beneath one cable instead of riding above several.

Where Ellyson launched from the position above a directing cableway, Bleriot takes the air from a position beneath



(Reproduced from *Flying for October*)
Aviator has caught cable in flight by new Bleriot device

one. After the function of launching is performed all analogy between the two plans ceases. The Americans seem never to have thought of alighting upon their apparatus, while Bleriot boldly flies back to his tightrope and dares attach himself to it, like a bat in a tree. This assuredly was a bold conception, and stamps the man the extraordinary constructor which people already knew him to be. Mr. Bleriot is congratulated upon having

brought a fresh thought into aeronautics at a moment when originality seems to be slumbering.

It remains to determine the practicability of Mr. Bleriot's new method of launching and recovering an aeroplane at sea. It is obvious that were a cable a la Bleriot rigged aboard ship, with room a-plenty beneath it for a clear getaway, and a launch attempted upon undisturbed water there would be no great difficulty

in the matter. Furthermore, a recovery might successfully be effected under the same conditions—which might be said to simulate those of the field at Bue where Bleriot's demonstrations were made. But these are not the conditions to be found at sea.

Whatever is to be used aloft must be adapted to serve its purpose in rough water; to be easily workable in a beam end roll or a heel and toe pitch, or in both. Now one need not look very closely into the Bleriot method of launching an aeroplane from a highly suspended cable, which is swinging laterally through a long arc and is rising and falling at the same time, to realize that great practical difficulties confront its use—difficulties which the inevitably attendant wind must accentuate. In this situation, Bleriot, of course, would be no worse off than Ellyson; both would experience similar trials; for whatever lies against the one holds against the other. Both are fair weather, smooth water devices, and neither seems suitable for the bay of Maine or the Bay of Biscay.

If so little can be said of the practicability of the Bleriot method of launching an aeroplane in rough water, what must be said of its usefulness as an hospitable arrester of the homing aviator and his machine? One need only picture

American Hydroaeroplanes, on Other Hand, Said to Promise to Work Successfully Wherever Flying Can Be Done

ARE HOISTED ABOARD

a flyer, approaching an almost invisible cable end on, at 60 miles an hour; a cable rigged high in the wind upon a ship which is heavily rolling and diving and rising—one need only picture to himself such a situation to dismiss as wholly impracticable this plan of recovering an aeroplane. Catching butterflies with a hand net from a speeding motorcycle were easier, indeed, than threading the eye of Bleriot's needle on the high seas.

The American idea, on the other hand, promises to be entirely practicable in any weather in which flying can be done. The machine can be catapulted into the wind at the end of a roll or pitch, as guns are fired, and given lee water on which to alight when it returns. Thence it can be got aboard like a ship's boat, with cranes, or boom and tackle or any other apparatus at hand.

FINANCIAL SLUMPS ARE UNNECESSARY, SAYS EXPERT

Economist Declares Superstition Demanding That Depression Follow Prosperity Has Nothing to Support It—Less Speculation, He Says, Would Prevent Declines

NEW BAROMETERS ARE NEEDED

That superstition has a good deal to do with the so-called financial law which demands that a period of prosperity must be followed by a decline, a depression and then a revival of business activity, has been claimed more than once by economists. They have declared there is no real industrial law demanding any such regular recurrence of depression, and the more intelligent, the better informed, and the less speculative the business men of the world become, the less will be heard of these relapses from prosperity.

This view of the financial situation finds support in an elaborate analysis of these business cycles made by Wesley Clair Mitchell, the economist. These cycles are by no means uniform, Mr. Mitchell declares, and one should not be misled into thinking so. As a matter of fact, he points out, they differ widely in duration, intensity, in the relative prominence of their various phenomena, and in the sequence of their phases. And in support of this, he gives, among many examples, the wide divergence in time that contemporaneous American cycles have shown; three years from 1890 to 1893; 10 years from 1893 to 1903; and four years from 1903 to 1907.

Man has yet to claim his full mastery of the complicated machinery of money economy, Mr. Mitchell points out, and until he learns such things as how to keep costs from encroaching upon profits and stringency from accumulating in the money markets, how to control the market capitalization of business enterprises, and how to avoid spasmodic expansions and contractions of credits, unshaken prosperity will not be attained.

"Nevertheless, within the last century, we have made incontestable progress toward mastery over the processes of money economy," he writes. "The tulip mania of Holland, the South sea scheme in England, and the Mississippi bubble in France are no worthy rivals in recent decades. Even the speculative excitement which preceded the crisis of 1873 in the German states and in America has scarcely been equaled since 1890. By a combination of various agencies such as public regulation of the prospectuses of new companies, legislation supported by efficient administration against fraudulent promotion, more rigid requirements on the part of stock exchanges regarding the securities admitted to official lists, more efficient agencies for giving investors information, and more conservative policy on the part of banks towards speculative booms, we have learned to avoid certain of the rashest errors committed by earlier generations."

"Again, from hard experience, European banks have learned methods of controlling a crisis and preventing it from degenerating into a panic. The 'integration of industry' has also done something, though less than is often claimed, toward steadying the course of business both by concentrating power in the hands of experienced officials and by moderating the extreme fluctuations in price."

It may readily be assumed from these accomplishments mentioned by Mr. Mitchell, that still greater achievements are at hand in the immediate future. Three promising lines of effort are indicated by him; the reorganization of the American banking system; the use of governmental and railway purchases as a business balance wheel, and the "stabilizing of the dollar." The first of these remedies is now a current issue in the United States, the second and last are not so familiar to the public.

The use of governmental railway purchases to mitigate the severity of depression has been formulated, we are told, most definitely in France and England. In 1907 a French report maintained that it is quite feasible for the great railway systems to distribute their orders for rolling stock, etc., systematically over the full period of business cycles so as to reduce the volume of orders in busy years and increase it in dull years, to

their own benefit and that of the public. The same policy for American railways and the United States government has been proposed. The "stabilizing the dollar" is the plan formed by Prof. Irving Fisher to keep the fluctuations of prices within narrow limits.

To attempt to give an adequate summary of Mr. Mitchell's book would be to repeat it in full, and this is manifestly impossible, since his analysis fills 600 large pages of type, and touch upon nearly every phase of the business cycle. The book offers an analytical description of the complicated processes by which seasons of business prosperity, crisis, depression, and revival come about in the modern world, and is based for the most part upon market reports and statistics on the cycles that have run their course since 1890 in the United States, Germany, England and France. One can hope to indicate only a few of the matters touched upon.

The greater part of Mr. Mitchell's analysis is given over to a description of the business cycle. He first takes the culmination of property which follows the expansion of trade. Then he shows how there accompanies this an accumulation of stresses within the balanced system of business. There is a gradual increase in the cost of doing business. Prime costs rise at a rapid rate. The prices of labor rises. And what is more serious, the efficiency of labor decreases, because crews cannot be driven at top speed when jobs are more numerous than men to fill them.

A second stress is the accumulating tension of the investment and money markets. The supply of funds available

at the old rates of interest fails to keep pace with the rapidly swelling demand, and men of affairs complain of the "scarcity of capital." Moreover, while many industries can keep raising their prices, a smaller group, in which selling prices are stereotyped by law, by custom or long contracts, cannot do so. Thus with the increase of prosperity, two groups develop. One group, although in the minority, face the prospects of declining profits, and this situation, the writer points out, forces some radical readjustment. Then comes a halt in the extension of credit, a liquidation of the huge credits already piled up and prosperity may merge into a crisis.

Having covered the period of prosperity and the period of the breeding of a crisis, Mr. Mitchell then describes the period of financial readjustment which may take the form of a crisis. The problem of making profits is subordinated to that of maintaining solvency, new orders fall off, rates rise, prices fall, and working forces are reduced. Lastly, comes the fourth and last period of the cycle, that of depression, he continues. And this is closed by the revival. Old debts are paid. Weak enterprises are reformed. Banks are strong. All the clouds upon the financial horizon have disappeared.

Aside from the three remedial activities which are mentioned above, Mr. Mitchell indicates a number of improvements that can be made in bettering the forecasts of business conditions. One way of reaching social control over economic activity, he says, is to democratize the knowledge of current business already possessed by a few. The present business barometers available to the public include data compiled from one, the wholesale commodity prices; two, fluctuations in the volume of business; three, information about the currency; four, transactions of the New York stock exchange, and last and most important, the gross and net earnings of the railways, and as well, the earnings of the United States Steel Corporation

STATE LAW LIBRARY GIVES ATTORNEYS INFORMATION FREE

SALT LAKE CITY.—In Utah can be found one of the best reference libraries in the West, says the *Desert News*. From a mere handful of books gathered in the old territorial days, the library has grown to 15,250 volumes. The library is governed by a board of control composed of the governor of the state, the secretary of state and the three justices of the supreme court.

Since the library was formally established by the territorial Legislature on March 6, 1852, it has steadily grown. Attorneys come to Salt Lake City from all parts of the state to prepare their cases and consult authorities. It is also found to be a study room for law students in the University of Utah.

The rules of the supreme court do not now permit persons to carry books from the library. All persons are permitted to visit the library, however, and are entitled to free use of all books. Should any books become damaged, however, the person doing this is held responsible and required to pay for the loss.

In the library are a large variety of text books by the best known authorities

in the world. Text books may be found on every subject known to law or its practice.

Reports of decisions of the supreme and appellate courts and of the United States supreme court are found in the state library, as are also the reports of the United States circuit court and the circuit court of appeals.

The national reporter system forms another important feature of the library together with numerous volumes containing digests of decisions.

In another section of the library may be found the codes, compiled laws and statutes of every state in the Union together with session laws of as many of the states.

The session laws are not all complete and for that reason are not catalogued. The librarian is gathering them as fast as possible, however.

Complete Congressional records are to be found in the library as also are a large number of English common law reports, English digests and statutes, miscellaneous early English treatises and pleas of the crown.

ENROLMENT OF 1064 CALLED RECORD AT TUFTS COLLEGE

MEDFORD, Mass.—Tufts College has 1064 students enrolled this year according to figures in the new college catalogue. This is eight more than the number registered last year and is considered the record enrolment for the college. Of this number Jackson College has 89.

Twenty states and 14 other countries are represented. As usual, Tufts draws the majority of its students from the New England states, Massachusetts alone claiming 530 of the students. New Hampshire stands second with 41, Maine has 39, Connecticut 34, Rhode Island 25, and Vermont 24.

Outside of New England, New York, with 15 students, has the largest representation. The following states are rep-

resented: New Jersey, Pennsylvania, West Virginia, Michigan, Texas, Colorado, California, Georgia, Iowa, Arizona, Ohio, Washington and the District of Columbia.

Among other countries sending students are Canada, Scotland, Greece, Porto Rico, Azores islands, Mexico, Brazil, Panama, Japan, Labrador, Colombia, Turkey and England.

NEWTON RECITALS PLANNED
NEWTON, Mass.—A recital series will be given at the Eliot Congregational church. The first will be Jan. 21, when Everett Truette, organist at the church, will give a program.

and the large corporations engaged in mining, manufacturing and banking.

New barometers needed, include, according to Mr. Mitchell, an average of the physical volume of trade (the material for which is said to be largely provided already in official documents), reports of the volume of contracts let for construction work, an average of the

GEORGE WASHINGTON MASONIC MEMORIAL SOCIETY TO MEET

Association Formed to Raise Funds for Erection in Alexandria of a Masonic Temple in Honor of First President, Who Was Master of Virginia Lodge for Years

WASHINGTON.—Arrangements have just been made for the annual meeting of the George Washington Masonic Memorial Association in Alexandria, Va., Feb. 23 and 24. The purpose of the association, which is composed of the grand masters of the grand lodges of the United States, is to raise funds for the erection, in Alexandria, of a Masonic temple in honor of Washington, who was a member of the fraternity, and for years the worshipful master of one of the lodges in that city.

The meetings of the association will be presided over by Thomas J. Shyroek of Baltimore, for a quarter of a century grand master of Masons of Maryland. The number attending the meeting will be about 50. On the evening of Feb. 22, the anniversary of Washington's birth, there will be an informal reception. The business sessions will be held beginning at 10 o'clock on the morning of the 23d. Vice-President Marshall will be present and deliver an address.

This association was formed five or six years ago, and at each of its annual meetings it has reported substantial progress. It is understood that the purpose for which the association has been formed is to be realized, and that there is to arise soon, in Alexandria, a building which will stand as a tribute to Washington, the Mason, from the members of the fraternity all over the United States.

One of the purposes of the building of the memorial will be that a suitable repository may be had for the numerous Washington relics which are in the possession of the craft in various parts of Virginia.

Washington was made a Mason in the lodge at Fredericksburg, Va., in 1752, when he was 20. The records of that lodge, still in existence, present the following entries on the subject:

"Nov. 4, 1752. This evening Mr. George Washington was initiated as an Entered Apprentice, and the receipt of the entrance fee, two English pounds and three shillings, is acknowledged."

On the 3rd of March, 1753, "Mr. George Washington" is recorded in the lodge proceedings as having been "passed a Fellow Craft," and of the 4th of succeeding August it is stated that "Mr. George Washington," and others whose names are mentioned, were "raised to the sublime degree of Master Mason."

For five years following these events, Washington was engaged in military service, and therefore his attendance on lodges could not have been frequent. There is ample evidence that during the revolution, while he was commander-in-chief of the American forces, he was a frequent attendant on military lodges. One of these lodges was held at intervals in his march.

Following the war, when the movement was started looking to the formation of a general grand lodge, to embrace the whole of the United States, just as the Knights Templars of the country are now governed by a grand encampment, national in its jurisdiction, Washington was the only person spoken of for general grand master, and it may be assumed that if such a national body had been formed, he would have been its first presiding officer.

Washington was, in 1777, offered the position of grand master of the grand lodge of Virginia, a distinction which he declined, probably on account of the fact that the war was in progress, and it would not have been possible for him to attend to the duties of the office.

The next heard of Washington as a Mason was in 1788. Lodge No. 39, at

Alexandria, Va., now known as Alexandria-Washington lodge, No. 22, which hitherto had been operating under the grand lodge of Pennsylvania, transferred its allegiance to the grand lodge of Virginia, which granted it a new charter. On May 29 of that year, the proceedings of the lodge contain the following entry: "The lodge proceeded to the appointment of master and deputy master, to be recommended to the grand lodge of Virginia, when George Washington, Esq., was unanimously chosen master; Robert McCrea, deputy master; William Hunter, Jr., senior warden; John Allison, junior warden."

It was ordered at the same meeting, as shown by the proceedings, that a committee should wait on General Washington "and inquire of him whether it will be agreeable to him to be named in the charter." Presumably it was agreeable to him, for the application for a charter contained his name, which would hardly have been the case had he objected. It thus happens that the charter under which this Alexandria lodge is still operating was granted to Washington as master.

It will be of interest in this connection to quote the appointing clause from the lodge charter: "Know ye that we, Edmund Randolph, Governor of the Commonwealth of Virginia, and Grand Master of the Most Ancient and Honorable Society of Freemasons within the same, by and with the consent of the Grand Lodge of Virginia, do hereby constitute and appoint our illustrious and well-beloved Brother, George Washington, Esquire, late General and Commander-in-Chief of the forces of the United States of America, and our worthy Brethren, Robert McCrea, William Hunter, Jr., and John Allison, Esqs., together with all such other brethren as may be admitted to associate with them, to be a first, true and regular Lodge of Freemasons, by the name, title and designation of the Alexandria Lodge No. 22."

In 1805 this lodge was permitted by the grand lodge of Virginia to change its name to that of Alexandria-Washington, in honor of its first master. It is this lodge that originated the movement for a Masonic memorial to Washington, to be erected in Alexandria.

All that is known of how Washington discharged the duties of master of his lodge is contained in a eulogy delivered before the grand lodge of Massachusetts by Timothy Bigelow 11 years after his appointment as master. Mr. Bigelow said:

"The information received from our brethren who had the happiness to be members of the lodge over which he presided for many years as master furnishes abundant proof of his persevering zeal for the prosperity of the institution. Constant and punctual in his attendance, scrupulous in his observance of the regulations of the lodge, and solicitous at all times to communicate light and instruction, he discharged the duties of the chair with uncommon dignity and intelligence in all the mysteries of our art."

There is also strong presumptive evidence in the records of the lodge during the time Washington presided over it that he discharged his duties with entire satisfaction to his brethren.

The records of a number of the grand lodges of the eastern states, which were in existence at the time of Washington, bear evidence of his devotion to the principles of Masonry. His letters and addresses on Masonic subjects are many

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and interesting. For example, in 1797, replying to an affectionate address from the grand lodge of Massachusetts, he said:

"My attachment to the society of which we are members will dispose me always to contribute my best endeavors to promote the honor and prosperity of the craft."

Replying to an address from the grand lodge of South Carolina, in 1791, he said: "I recognize with pleasure my relation to the brethren of your society," and "I shall be happy, on every occasion, to evince my regard for the fraternity." In the same letter he said Masonry was "an association whose principles lead to purity of morals, and are beneficial of action."

In a letter to the officers and members of St. David's lodge at Newport, R. I., in 1791, he used the following language: "Being persuaded that a just application of the principles on which the Masonic fraternity is founded must be promotive of private virtue and public prosperity, I shall always be happy to advance the interest of the society, and

to be considered by them as a deserving brother."

In 1798, not to quote further from the many letters and addresses of a Masonic nature of which Washington was the author, he sent a letter to the grand lodge of Maryland, saying in part:

"So far as I am acquainted with the doctrines and principles of Freemasonry, I conceive them to be founded in benevolence, and to be exercised only for the good of mankind. I cannot, therefore, upon this ground, withdraw my approbation from it."

It is because of the nation-wide appeal which Washington made to the Masons of his own day, reference to which is contained in this article, that the Masons of today are preparing to erect in his honor, in the city where his Masonic activities were centered, a memorial building which will stand for many generations, as a visible symbol of their love and esteem, and not of theirs only, but that of all the Masons of the United States—those of the days that are gone, as well as those of the days that are yet to come.

RECEIVER RUNS RAILROAD WITH A MOTORCAR WHICH PULLS TWO FREIGHT CARS

CHICAGO.—Kansas puts in a claim for many unique things, and now it adds the only motor car operated railroad in the country, says the Post. It is a real railroad and a real motor car, not one of the gasoline motor cars built for regular railroad traffic, but an ordinary six-cylinder pleasure car that has been converted into a locomotive.

The Kansas, Southern & Gulf was one of those paper railroads started years ago to tap the wheat fields in the Dakotas and furnish a direct route to haul the wheat to the Gulf of Mexico. It was started by Kansas men and \$20,000 was spent for charters in five or six states.

A real railroad, eight miles long, was built before the supply of cash was stopped. It extends from Blaine to Westmoreland. Blaine is the point where the road was to cross the Leavenworth, Kansas and Western, and Westmoreland is the county seat of Pottawatomie county.

Two locomotives, a flat car, two box cars and one passenger car were purchased. For 20 years the eight-mile railroad has been in operation, and as long as the equipment did not need repairing the road was able to pay the interest on the bonds. Finally both locomotives wore out.

A railroad is a public servant, and when once put in operation cannot stop its service. So when the second locomotive quit the state named C. E. Morris as receiver. He borrowed a locomotive until he could get one belonging to the road repaired.

For several years he has been general manager, superintendent, dispatcher, conductor, ticket clerk and station agent, right of way boss and general factotum of the concern, with another man as engineer and fireman. In this way the road was kept in operation.

Every few weeks the lone locomotive would break something and then another had to be borrowed to keep the line in operation. There came a time when the locomotive was beyond repair, and Mr. Morris had no money to buy a new one.

Finally he hit upon a scheme and sent for a junk man, who brought the two old locomotives for enough money to enable Morris to buy a big, second-hand motor car. With the aid of a blacksmith and a wagon maker, he built a new body for the car and used the wheels from an old boxcar.

Then he cut down some more of the "overhead" expense of his railroad, for he discharged the engineer and became the whole force himself. The new motor car body will carry 10 passengers and some baggage. The car will pull two loaded freight cars. On nearly all of its trips it is filled with passengers, baggage and express, and always hauls at least one freight car between the two towns.

Business of the little road amounted to more than 100,000 tons of freight in the year ending June 30, according to the official report. With the light car of great power there is a big saving in operating expenses, and the road is in a fair way of becoming solvent.

It is making money now, and this is being used in repairs on the roadbed

and for new bridges. The train is run to suit the patrons. The schedule time for the eight-mile trip is an hour, because the train will stop at any crossroad to pick up passengers.

BOARD TO HONOR MAYOR MUNROE

Melrose aldermen will tender a dinner tomorrow night to Mayor Oliver B. Munroe at city hall. Former mayors are to be guests.

Tonight the incoming board will hold a caucus to select officers. Alderman Frederick T. Peabody and Alderman William A. Carrie are candidates for the presidency and Victor C. Kirmes is unopposed for reelection as clerk of committees.

Declaring that he believes two terms sufficient and that the honor should be passed along to others, President J. Sidney Hitchins will decline reelection.

SUFFRAGE TO BE DEBATED JAN. 26

Both sides of the woman suffrage question will be discussed at the debate to be given in Symphony hall Jan. 26 under the auspices of the Boston Economics Club. The speakers for woman suffrage will be Mrs. Helen Ring Robinson, senator of Colorado, and Joseph Walker, former speaker of the Massachusetts House. The negative side of the subject will be presented by Mrs. A. J. George, field secretary of the Massachusetts Association Opposed to the Further Extension of Woman Suffrage, and Prof. Ernest Birnbaum of Harvard College.

ASHES TO HELP IN SCHEME FOR PARK

LEXINGTON, Mass.—The town has furnished the town hall with a number of new galvanized ash barrels. Under the direction of the park commissioners, ashes are to be removed from the hall and carted to the Buckman tavern property on Bedford street. They will be used to fill in the low ground about the tavern, preparatory to the forming of a park. This will mark one of the initial steps towards the creation of a civic center.

WALTHAM TO INSTALL
WALTHAM, Mass.—Installation of the officers of Waltham lodge of Odd Fellows, Manchester Unity, will take place Jan. 2.

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"Little Women" Pleases Miss Adams Acts New Play

For perhaps 10 seconds after the curtain rose at the Majestic theater Monday evening the large and expectant audience eagerly took in the details of the March family "sitting room" and its occupants. A great staircase dominated the room. At the turn of the landing hung the familiar motto, "Count your blessings." There were shelves of battered books everywhere. Roses bloomed in the great window in the back. By the center table sat demure Meg, sewing. On the other side of the table, the blonde Meg sat demure Meg, sewing. On the other side of the table, the blonde Meg sat demure Meg, sewing. On the other side of the table, the blonde Meg sat demure Meg, sewing.

The play was satisfactorily made, on the whole, by Miss Marian DeForest with the assistance of Miss Jessie Bonstelle, an actress and producer of long experience, and staged nearly two years ago for the first time by William Brady. Since then it has been played almost everywhere else except Boston, and at present is being acted by four companies. That seen at the Majestic theater contains several players of talent and all enter sympathetically into the atmosphere of the story. The cast:

Mr. March Lynn Hammond
Mrs. March Gertrude Berkeley
Meg Margaret Prussing
Jo Marie Pavey
Beth Madeline Moore
Amy Beverly West
Aunt March Mrs. E. A. Eberle
Mr. Lawrence Carson Davenport
Laurie Robert Adams
Professor Bhaer Carl Sauerman
John Brook Henry Hall
Hannah Mullett Julia Varney

The play opens with a discussion of the lack of resources in the March family, in view of the coming holiday season. "Marmee" is giving all her time to the work of sewing for the men away at war, and the girls must practise the strictest economies. Meg queens it a little over her juniors, and turns the topic to Jo's thrilling tragedy, "The Witch's Curse." Forthwith they have a rehearsal, with Jo storming about as hero and villain, Amy simpering through the part of the heroine, Meg quavering as the witch, and Beth so absorbed that she toasts one of Marmee's slippers over the fire.

Marmee comes and the girls gather round her in a pretty group. The doorbell tinkles, and Jo makes a flying exit up the staircase as John Brook comes on a neighborly errand. As he goes out he exchanges tender glances with Meg. This is one of the most charming moments in the play, and most delicately was it visualized by the sweetness of Miss Prussing and the quiet distinction of Mr. Hall. Meantime Laurie has hurried himself into the house and into the hearts of the audience, so captivating was Mr. Adams as the boyish neighbor.

Faithful Hannah patters through the room now and again, finally bringing a telegram from Washington which causes Mrs. March to decide to go to Mr. March at once. Since there is little ready money Mrs. March swallows her pride and sends word to rich Aunt March. The thought of the father in Washington puts all the girls in a helpful mood. Amy forgets her airs and runs over to Mr. Laurence's. Jo slips out mysteriously. Mr. Laurence comes and bestows many comforts upon Mrs. March for the journey, offers his companionship and otherwise faithfully pictures the hearty, chivalrous old squire.

Aunt March (played with delightful acidity by Mrs. Eberle) comes in, and after lecturing Mrs. March, as usual, departs, giving her \$75 just as she goes. Jo comes in, her hair cropped, with \$25 for her mother. There is brief mourning over Jo's sacrifice, then the sleigh comes to take the mother to the station. The curtain falls with Jo sniffling over her lost hair, and Hannah asking between snuffles, "Will you have hash or fish balls for breakfast, gurls?"

In the same ingenious manner that many diffused incidents have been compressed and dovetailed into this first act, the play proceeds, bringing all the best-loved episodes of "Little Women" and many in "Little Men" upon the stage. In the second act Jo learns of John's affection for Meg and is so furious she has difficulty in sticking to her writing. The much abused center table seems more wobbly than ever as she slams her writing pad upon it, and the tattered fringe of the cloth waves wildly. She is quickly made happy, however, by Laurie's news that her first story has been printed as he comes in waving the "Spread Eagle" in one hand and a \$50 check in the other.

Only Meg's affair distresses Jo now. And very real did Miss Pavey make Jo's temperamental eccentricities. Shining through all the tomboy behavior Miss Pavey showed a steady sense of the womanliness that makes this character the best loved and most human character in Miss Alcott's book. Meg assures Jo that she intends to treat Mr. Brook with cool dignity if he should propose to her, but her resolution evaporates when he comes knocking at the door. Still she has enough self-control to keep him at his distance and quite disheartens him by the time that Aunt March bustles in, a fearsome spectacle in her severe corkscrew curls, broadened velvet cape and humming cane.

Meg, indignant, rejects Aunt March's advice to make a rich match, and so successfully defends "her John" that when the aunt goes in a huff Meg accepts John. Meantime Laurie has carried a hint upstairs to Jo of the sentimental doings, but Jo is unconvinced. Jo and Laurie steal down and discover Meg and

John sitting together at the foot of the stairs. With a comically tragic shriek Jo dashes down the stairs, calling for her father and mother to come and stop the goings on. The curtain fell to the hilarious laughter of the audience. Then all the characters paraded across the scene and were individually applauded, the audience taking this opportunity to show its appreciation of the strength and sweetness of Miss Berkeley's impersonation of the mother.

Some months are supposed to elapse before the rise of the curtain of the second scene of the second act. We see Meg very happy at her sewing and Amy much less affected. Beth is quieter and sweeter than ever. Jo has a new interest in life, Professor Bhaer, the lovable German who finally wins her affection. Still, Jo glowers at John and Meg and mutters "mush" in comment on their talk. Then comes the touching scene in which Jo refuses to marry Laurie. The scene closes with Laurie departing as Amy's escort. Mr. Adams made this exit a fine thing.

With the beginning of act three the interest, except for those to whom the story is a dear and vivid memory, begins perceptibly to sag. The twins have arrived and there is a good deal of vigorous fooling with them that some mothers in the audience must have frowned on. Mr. Hall's bearing as a proud father was delightful though reckless, and Laurie's embarrassment was most amusingly shown by Mr. Adams.

During almost the whole of this act Beth is on the stage, with a whitened face that gives a most unpleasant effect without achieving the pathetic effect aimed at. Or rather, the pathos is so overdone that the effect of Beth's passing is esthetically ruined. This is probably the only instance in the play where an incident is inflated out of the proportion Miss Alcott gave it. Persons who make a luxury of woe may enjoy this scene but for those who have been touched by experiences of the sort there can be only regret that Beth's participation in the visible scenes of the third act were not cut down at least two thirds. A daring contrast is secured by the sound of Meg's singing of a lullaby at the time when Beth's parents and Jo are hovering in the silent chamber in another part of the house. The act closes with Laurie offering comfort to Amy and sounding a cheerful note of hope as he hears Beth's robin warbling outside the window.

The last act passes in the orchard, and winds up all the loose ends. Rome has taken the conceit out of Amy and she now gladly accepts Laurie's offer of marriage, after Laurie in a scene that is twice too long tells Jo he now knows that she was right. Jo and the professor consummate their romance under his big cotton umbrella amid general rejoicing.

The audience showed every sign of enjoying the evening, approving the acting, delighting in the visualization of incidents in a well-loved book, appreciative of the great care that went into the perfection of the atmosphere of the presentation by the use of authentic costumes and accessories and by the imaginative stage management.

It is good to see the stage thus occupied with a play that glorifies simple, sweet and wholesome family life.

"THE CLEVER WOMAN"

May Robson gave the first performance in Boston Monday night of "The Clever Woman," a comedy in three acts by James Forbes. Miss Robson, though well supported, was the whole performance in point of interest, whether in humor or pathos. The cast:

Holt Edith Conrad
Bell boy John Rowe
Matthew Lamson Burr Carth
Junior Lamson Paul Decker
Emily Lamson May Robson
Charlotte Avery Kathryn Clarendon
Henry Chauncey Smythe
Rev. Budhope Barrett Philip Bishop
Mary Lawrence Ann MacDonald
Judson S. W. McElroy
Bennett Roy Ardmore
Florence Geraldine Griffith
Constable John Rowe

Miss Robson is a natural comedienne. At the same time there were parts in which the pathetic was entirely freed from the clearly humorous intent of the play by her intelligent portrayal. The story, in itself, as a whole, is made up of bits familiar to every theater-goer. The wealthy father, Matthew Lamson, goes to Wall street from the West. He has a home-loving wife and a semi-prodigal son. Miss Robson is the wife. Of course she doesn't like the life she is expected to live in New York city and later in a magnificent country home. In the latter the "potentates" of the kitchen, as she calls the chef and his assistants, awe her. There is in this change of situation the ring of "The Governor's Lady."

Mr. Lamson has a secretary, Mary Lawrence; there is a girl who is familiar with the so-called higher society of New York, Charlotte Avery, whom the father wants the son to marry, and the son, Junior, who has been at college and learned many ways in which to spend his father's money sensationally. The play abounds in bright sayings, practically all of which fall to the lot of Miss Robson.

The audience, fairly large, was appreciative of the fun and the pathos. When in a burst of rebellion against his father's wish, respecting Miss Avery, Junior, who loves the secretary, which might be expected, runs away with her in his automobile, a farcical situation which has its culmination at an inn in Connecticut where Mr. Lamson and Miss Lawrence, who loved Junior, but objected to his methods of wooing, are won over by the clever woman and a wedding is promised. The play furnishes an evening's rather hearty amusement.

MAUDE ADAMS' NEW COMEDY

Miss Maude Adams appeared in Springfield Monday evening for the first time in her own comedy, "The Legend of Leonora," by Sir James M. Barrie, played in London this season as "The Adored One." The play in its original form was in three acts. For America there has been added a fourth act. The cast:

Justice Grimdyke Arthur Lewis
Sir Roderick Peripety Morton Seltzer
Capt. Rattray, R. N. Aubrey Smith
Mr. Tovey Fred Tyler
Mr. Lebetter A. Peyton Carter
Railway guard Byron Silvers
Foreman of jury Arthur Fitzgerald
Jurymen Wallace Jackson
Jurymen James L. Carhart
Messenger Edwin Wilson
Clerk Willard Barton
Usher Stafford Windsor
Policeman George B. Hubbard
Leonora Maude Adams
Lady Peripety Elise Clarendon
Mrs. Tovey Leonore Chippendale
Maid Mary Murry

Miss Adams played a mother who was all mother, in that she pushed a man out of a railway carriage because he refused to close the window. Upon this fantastic premise Barrie has written what is generally credited as a satire on current feminist tendencies, showing how the adorable feminine sways the thoughts of men as effectively in this "woman's day" as it ever did, though it works in new ways its wonders to perform.

The particular feminine swaying in this case takes the form of winning Leonora's freedom from the charge of homicide, although she tells the whole story in court. This same theme has been handled in several French plays, though the treatment was more along social lines than in the vein of fantasy.

In commenting on the play the Springfield Republican says Leonora is quite unconcerned about the affair in the railway carriage. It does not appear to her that under the circumstances she could have done anything else, or that the man's rights needed to be taken into consideration when her feminine will had thus set to work with a maternally solicitous purpose. There can be no questioning her heretofore logical procedure.

Leonora is otherwise femininely logical and logically feminine. Wholly self-conscious, wholly charming, and wholly contradictory to a man's view—she is, indeed, the "adored one." Captain Rattray of the royal navy, who meets her at the Toveys' dinner, falls in love with her as soon as he is told that she is a widow.

Mr. Tovey has told him that among the guests will be a woman who is a coquette, a woman who has no sense of humor, a woman who has too much sense of humor, a woman who is a suffragette, the woman who is a mother and nothing else, and several other women, and as Captain Rattray, just back from Patagonia, carries on his conversation with Leonora, he tries rise after rise to discover which of these women she is. She seems to be first one and then the other, but he very prettily fails to see that she is all of these women. This episode fills the first act, which is delicious and Barrieish, that is to say, whimsical, freakish, unexpected and tender.

Acts two and three show us the trial of Leonora. Leonora sits quietly in the prisoner's box, the quintessence of loveliness. She hopes that they will complete the trial in time for her to go home by the 6:30 train. They are disposed to do their best. She smiles at the judge, talks about garden soils with the jurymen, and, in inopportune moments, endeavors to blurt out the truth as to what happened in the railway coach. This she does do at last, but only after her lawyer, who is none other than Captain Rattray, the judge, the jurors, the witnesses, a friendly solicitor and even the prosecuting attorney have done their best to prove that Leonora could not possibly have committed the deed.

Then, after two acts of the most impossible travesty, and travesty that is always keenly amusing, if not exquisitely amusing, Leonora lays aside her knitting cheerfully to sit with the jury in their deliberations. She is, of course, acquitted, amid the congratulations of all concerned, and the trial is concluded. You have had all the fun of "Trial by Jury" over again, with a new twist to the satire.

The last act, entirely superfluous, as far as the theme of the play is concerned, discloses Leonora at home in the nursery. She is sitting on a rocking horse, which has been mended, and which needs to be tested. Captain Rattray arrives, and assists her in the test by contributing his weight. He mentions a garden, and Leonora quotes, very tenderly, the familiar passage beginning, "A garden is a lovesome thing." There is talk about Leonora's first husband, and the loyalty to which he is still entitled, but Leonora slowly capitulates.

Mr. Barrie's comedy raises a number of questions that cannot be considered here. First, of course, is the question whether homicide may properly become the "material for a joke." Certainly on general principles, one would answer no, but Barrie is as full of power to overcome rule objections as Leonora herself is. The audience last night was not disposed to consider this matter critically. What the audience did not seem to enjoy particularly was the burlesque of the trial at the Old Bailey.

The first act went to an accompaniment of continuous laughter, but the trial, much of which is undoubtedly commonplace foolery, rather missed fire, though there seemed to be no reason for its doing so. The last act was found thoroughly pleasant, if neither here nor there.

Miss Adams on the whole has in Leonora one of her best parts. In the scenes in the courtroom there are moments of an intense naturalness that gives the point to Barrie's burlesque. The actress' personal appeal is the more winning because she is so often content to let the part play itself.

The other players are generally successful. An actor of Mr. Smith's accomplishments is able to make much of such a part as Captain Rattray. Mr. Lewis is good as the judge.

OTHER BOSTON INTERESTS

Miss Eleanor Gordon is the featured player at B. F. Keith's this week, appearing in a condensed version of the comedy called "Sham," which she acted last

PURITAN AND ART CLUBS ARE TO CONSOLIDATE

First-Named Association Agrees by Vote to a Merger and Will Sell Its Property at Beacon and Spruce Streets

FAREWELL PLANNED

Consolidation of the Puritan Club and the Boston Art Club will go into effect about Jan. 1. By the terms of an agreement accepted by the former last evening its members will become lay members of the latter and will have all the facilities of the art club at its command. The real estate owned by the Puritan Club at 50 Beacon street and 4 Spruce street, said to be valued at \$125,000, is to be sold.

To mark the leave-taking of the building the members of the Puritan Club are to gather there tomorrow evening for an entertainment which the house committee, headed by Dr. Theodore C. Beebe, is preparing.

The Puritan Club met to consider the building of a clubhouse on the site of the present building. It was the adjourned session of the annual meeting which was held Dec. 8. Committees which had been at work a number of weeks on the clubhouse question reported in favor of building, and their reports were accepted.

The reports were accompanied with plans for a seven-story building, providing for all the needs of the members. A special committee of six members was appointed to take care of the financial end of the proposition, and the session of the meeting last night was ordered to hear the report of this committee. After the submitting of the report it was decided by vote to consolidate.

A statement was given out that the club accepted the report and recommendations of the governing board, which is composed of James H. Barry, George Burroughs, Albert Green Duncan, Conrad J. Rueter, Leslie Hastings and Raymond L. Whitman.

The Puritan Club was organized about 30 years ago.

NEW INSPECTOR OF STEAMBOATS TOURS DISTRICT

Capt. Eugene E. O'Donnell, who has just been inducted into office as supervising inspector of steam vessels in the fifth United States district, is making an inspection trip over his district today in company with Dickerson N. Hoover, assistant supervising inspector at Washington. They left Boston for Portland, Me., Monday night and will return in a few days.

Mr. Hoover administered the oath of office to Captain O'Donnell Monday, after which the new supervising inspector was presented to his assistants.

Capt. Horace Crowell is announced as the new commander of the Metropolitan line steamer H. F. Dimock, of which Captain O'Donnell was master until her last trip here Sunday.

MIDSHIPMEN AND CADETS NAMED

WASHINGTON — Senator Dillingham of Vermont has nominated, as the result of preliminary examination at Montpelier, for appointment to the naval academy at Annapolis, C. Haywood Stiles of South Hero, Vt., and for the military academy at West Point, Frederick A. Platte of West Rupert, Vt.

Senator Hollis of New Hampshire has nominated for the naval academy John Brandon Wright principal, of Portsmouth, and Ralph E. Jennings, first alternate, of Manchester.

SUPREME COURT TO DECIDE VOTE

The election of John E. Geraghty to the board of aldermen in Woburn and the ruling that he was ineligible to serve has been taken to the supreme court.

A petition for a writ to compel eight members of the board of aldermen to show cause why they should not sign a certificate of election was filed.

The aldermen declined to sign the certificate because it declared Geraghty to have been elected despite his alleged ineligibility. The city solicitor contends that Geraghty was legally elected.

summer with her own stock company in Boston. Miss Gordon appeared as the heroine who lived on her wits until a sincere affection awakened the best in her, and succeeded in portraying well the varying moods, laying stress most on the pathetic appeal. LeRoy Clemens and others of talent provided good support.

Others who appeared are Charlie Case, story teller; Lewis and Dody, character fun; Chadwick trio, rural comedy; James and Diamond, comedians; Sprague and McNeece, expert roller skaters; Lester, singer and impersonator; Alpine troupe, wire walkers.

This is the last week of "The Lady of the Slipper" at the Colonial and of "The Red Canary" at the Tremont. Next Monday

day Miss Ethel Barrymore comes to the Tremont in "Tante."

Charles W. Furlong will lecture on "Chili, the Straits of Magellan and the Fugan Archipelago," tomorrow evening at Tremont Temple. This evening, Miss Mildred Champaign in "The Making of a Home."

"LAST DAYS OF POMPEII"

A dramatization of Lord Bulwer Lytton's famous novel, "The Last Days of Pompeii," is being presented this week in moving pictures at Tremont Temple. This picture, which is in eight parts and takes two and one half hours to exhibit, is shown for the first time here.

Two hundred and sixty separate scenes, in which 10,000 persons are said to take

back their pages and broke a strict rule of the house.

The public unquestionably still prefers to hear Mme. Tetrazzini above all other sopranos sing the candle-light soliloquy of the second act of this work. While she continues to surpass everybody else in the execution of the limpid melody of the airs of Gilda, Violetta and Lucia, the managers have good reason indeed for keeping her at them. Her work in these roles is of course only an echo of the great operatic revival which swept the northeastern United States five years ago. But the echo has the full ring of the original sound.

Mme. Tetrazzini performs the aria of Gilda in a style slightly different from that which she employed in 1909. She has dropped her astonishing staccato. But she has replaced it with a legato no less exquisite. Her decoration of the melody is sparingly and incomparably applied.

Mr. Giorgini is admirable in his management of his voice, though mannered. The softening of the tone and the broadening of it come with a regularity of alternation that the listener can predict with mathematical certainty. His articulation of words is indistinct to an extraordinary degree for an Italian actor of his standing. Such delivery as his could not last long under the exigent coaching of the Boston opera voice-masters. His singing has considerable color and some virility. His acting is commendable, being a little better, perhaps than that of the majority of the many new tenors who have appeared on the Boston stage this season.

CIVIL SERVICE FOR ALL COUNTY EMPLOYEES AIM

Erson B. Barlow of Lowell Proposes Bill to Extend System to Positions in Public Work Throughout State

LABOR BILLS ARE FILED

Extension of the civil service to all persons in the employ of the 14 counties of Massachusetts is provided for in a bill filed with the clerk of the House of Representatives today by Erson B. Barlow of Lowell, one of the Middlesex county commissioners. Mr. Barlow formerly served in both branches of the Legislature.

On petition of the state branch of the American Federation of Labor, the following bills have been filed with the clerk of the House:

By Representative Charles S. Lawler of Boston, that drafters and their assistants be included in the retirement fund for city of Boston laborers.

By Representative John R. Tilden of Malden, to provide for a reorganization of the board of health, to consist of five members, one to be a sanitary engineer and one a labor representative.

By Representative Chauncey Pepin of Salem, that the members of the board of prison commissioners, not under salary, be paid \$1000 a year each, and expenses while engaged in performance of official duties.

By Representative Timothy J. Ahearn of Boston, to increase the number of inspectors of the state board of labor and industries from 24 to 50. Other bills filed include:

By Representative Lawler, to make Saturday a half holiday for laborers, workmen, and mechanics in state employ.

By Representative Michael B. Kenny of Boston to constitute the state treasurer, attorney-general and auditor a board governing mothers' pensions.

Representative John C. Mahoney of Worcester has filed a bill to provide half-pension for laborers retired from the employ of a city or town, based on the last year of his employment, such pension not to exceed \$300 per year.

The petition of Arthur L. Spring was presented by Representative Herbert A. Wilson, of Boston, to provide that the taking of gravel and sand from beaches and shores shall be regulated by the harbor and land commissioners.

DR. TOMBO MAY HEAD COLLEGE

NEW YORK — Dr. Rudolf Tombo, Jr., of the German department at Columbia University, is again mentioned as head of the College of the City of New York, succeeding Dr. John H. Finley, who resigned to become commissioner of education.

MUSIC IN BOSTON

MR. GIORGINI SINGS

With Aristodemo Giorgini, tenor of the Chicago opera company, making his first appearance in Boston, and with Mme. Tetrazzini in the soprano role, the Boston opera company brought Verdi's "Rigoletto" back into the repertory on Monday evening to the applause of a nearly filled house. The baritone was Mr. Ancona, the contralto Miss Leveroni; the basses were Mr. Mardones (Sparafucile) and Mr. Sampieri (Monteone). The singers in the minor roles were Mmes. Heyman, Heliane and Phillips and Messrs. Pulcini, Giaccone and Serpelloni. Mr. Moranzoni directed the music.

The visiting artist made an attractive picture as the duke and acted the part with enthusiasm and polish. Mme. Tetrazzini put just enough of her inimitable geniality into the portrayal of Gilda to soften the tragic irony of Victor Hugo's drama. Mr. Ancona drew the character of the jester with experienced care. Miss Leveroni sang her low-voiced line in the epilogue as acceptably as ever. The audience was in cordial mood and expressed its appreciation of Mr. Giorgini's fresh interpretation of the familiar role of the duke and of Mme. Tetrazzini's matchless singing of the aria of the second act by much curtain-calling. It even asked for a second performance of the quartet. The visitor, at all events, understood it to want the duke's address to the inkeeper's daughter in the lighted, indoor half of the stage and Gilda's complaint to Rigoletto in the dark, garden-gate half, repeated. Accordingly, at his behest, Mr. Moranzoni and the men of the orchestra turned

NEW SCHOOL IS TO BE PUSHED

Appropriating an additional \$50,000 for the new High School of Commerce building the school committee at a meeting last night practically assured immediate work upon the erection of the building. Plans are already under way and will be pushed to completion.

The board of superintendents was ordered to report as to "what extent instruction in modern foreign languages in the public schools is being given by the conversational method, and whether or not it is feasible or desirable to adopt this method of instruction exclusively." The state board of education was requested to fix the rate of tuition in state-aided classes in the evening elementary schools at \$4 per month.

WEST POINT TEST IS ANNOUNCED

Civil service examinations for appointment to a cadetship at the United States military academy at West Point are to be held for the fourteenth Massachusetts district at the postoffice building, Boston, Friday, Feb. 27, beginning at 9 a. m. Young men residents of the district represented in Congress by Representative Edward Gilmore, including Brockton, Quincy, Avon, Holbrook, Randolph, Braintree, Milton, Hyde Park, Dedham, Norwood, Canton, Sharon, Foxboro, Stoughton, Easton, East Bridgewater, West Bridgewater, Whitman, Abington, Rockland, Weymouth and Westwood, are eligible to take the examination.

NEW L SERVICE FOR SOUTH BOSTON

The Boston Elevated Railway Company will begin tomorrow the operation of a new service between South Boston, North Point carhouse and the city proper, running between the hours of 6:43 a. m. and 6:33 p. m. This line will be an extension of the present Park square via Summer street to D street line and will provide an all-day service between South Boston and Park square via Summer street extension. Until further notice cars will be operated on the new line between the hours stated at intervals of 10 minutes.

CITIZENS SEEK TO CHANGE TOWN LINE

READING, Mass. — Citizens residing near the north end of Lake Quannapowitt and the Reading-Wakefield town line are circulating a petition asking the selectmen of Reading to ask legislation that will annex that part of Wakefield to this town.

The petitioners say that while they pay taxes in Wakefield, the latter town does not furnish them with either water or lighting service; whereas Reading light and water service lines are nearby.

HAMPDEN ROAD PREPARING TO MEET DEMANDS

Conditions Required by Public Service Board Likely to Be Met—Chairman Macleod and Railroad Lawyer in Conference

PLANNING WITH B. & M.

Assurance is given today that arrangements are now well advanced whereby the Hampden Railroad Corporation will meet the requirements stipulated by the public service commission in its opinion on the petition of the corporation to issue bonds. Frederick J. Macleod, chairman of the commission, and W. H. Ely, counsel for the Hampden corporation, feel confident that the situation will be cleared satisfactorily and in a short time.

Mr. Ely was called in by the directors of the Boston & Maine railroad at their special meeting late Monday at the North station, when they decided to join with the Hampden road in petitioning the Massachusetts Legislature for relief from the contract to build branch lines into Chicopee and Holyoke, and for authority to either lease or purchase the Hampden road on terms subject to the approval of the public service commission.

The directors likewise decided to join with the Hampden corporation in arranging for an agreement, whereby the Boston & Maine may operate the Hampden road pending action by the Legislature under approval of the public service commission. They determined to take prompt action upon receiving notice of the result of their legislative appeal.

Mr. Macleod said today that he believed the bankers supporting the Hampden corporation had some time ago disposed of half of the difference between the \$3,900,000 claimed as the proper capitalization and the \$3,300,000 favored by the commission and that they were preparing to take care of the remaining \$300,000.

The action of the Boston & Maine directors yesterday was based upon a recommendation in the opinion of the public service commission to this effect:

"It seems clear that neither the Hampden Railroad Corporation nor the Boston & Maine railroad is now in financial position to build the branch line into Chicopee to connect with the Chicopee Falls branch of the Boston & Maine railroad, or the branch line into Holyoke. Indeed, it is doubtful whether a legal location for these branch lines could now be obtained. If, under the terms of its charter, the Hampden Railroad Corporation is under obligation to build these branch lines within four years from the date of its certificate of incorporation, under penalty of forfeiture of its charter, it seems desirable that the two railroad companies should join in a petition to the Legislature for relief from that obligation."

LABOR CONGRESS TO CONVENE

LOUISVILLE, Ky. — Representative employers, members of the State Federation of Labor and social workers are to attend a labor legislation congress to be held tonight at the Seelbach hotel, says the Herald.

It is the first time in Kentucky that employers, laborers and social workers have met to discuss proposed legislation affecting the labor question, and it is the belief of J. W. Newman, commissioner of agriculture, who issued the invitations, that by a preliminary understanding decided progress can be made towards desired ends.

STREET BOARD IS TO BE DISCUSSED

Improvement of the streets of Malden by the appointment of a commission of skilled men to be approved by the civil service commission and the establishment of a metropolitan or district council to have charge of the administration of the schools, street, fire and police departments of all cities and towns within a radius of 10 miles of the State House, will be the subject to be discussed by the Malden Dialectic Assembly Saturday night in the Auditorium. Bartholomew R. Griffin, Samuel Sigelman, Chairman Charles T. Hall of the street and water commission and Alderman Charles T. Hutchinson are to be the principal speakers and will outline the plan.

Names Link Places Across Sea

Municipality on River Dee, With Quaint Houses, Cathedral and Well-Preserved City Walls, Is Appealing in Historic Charm

WATER CROWDS GAY

(Special to the Monitor)

CHESTER, Eng.—Gray old Chester with its call of the past, its picturesque, its timbered houses, its pleasant surroundings, is a place beloved of the tourist. The sun shines fair on the historic old city, bringing out the delicate tints of the summer foliage which envisions it, and the Dee glances with a thousand rippling lights from afar as it flows softly between its green banks.

The first attraction is the cathedral, with its gray towers crowning the city. It is built on the site of the Roman temple of Apollo, pulled down when Christianity was introduced. The abbey and monastery of St. Werburgh's, erected in its stead, became the cathedral after the reformation. Wide shafts of light fall slantwise with a soft radiance through stained glass windows, which glow like gorgeous frescoes set within deep embrasures of gray stone. Of rare and singular beauty are the Gothic spires of the choir stalls, the towering arches and flowering curves wrought with delicate grace; the mosaic, comprised of all the woods mentioned in the Bible, the finely carved old oak, the quaintly domed and arched roof, filled with vague and tremulous shadows which come and go.

And now we make our way to the city walls, at once the pride and glory of Chester. They are the only perfect specimen of ancient Roman fortification now to be seen in England. Extending round the city about a distance of two miles, it makes a pleasant promenade from which one can get a glimpse



New York Summer School of Arts in New England town

of the surrounding country. At regular intervals it is set with battlements and towers, each of which has a history. King Charles tower is probably the best known, as it was from this point of vantage the King witnessed the defeat of his army on Rowton moor in September, 1645.

Interesting relics abound, amongst them being the first printing press and Stevenson's first model engine. From the walls also you gain a view of Chester's famous racecourse, that beautiful sweep of level emerald turf known as the Roodee.

The streets of Chester, with the quaint houses picturesquely timbered in black and white and the old-world "rows," have a fine flavor of antiquity and a great deal of charm. It would seem only right to see a three-cornered hat and powdered peruke in attendance upon powder and patches, as one saunters through the rows, the old promenade whispering of the past. Stanley palace, Bishop Lloyds, the Leche house, and God's Providence house are the chief houses of distinction and should not be missed.

Passing through the quiet streets and the pretty Grosvenor park we reach the

Chester, Mass., Named for Town 'Over Sea, Is Beautiful and Peaceful Spot Among Hills That Is Loved by Artists

FOLIAGE IS LUXURIANT

CHESTER, Mass.—Searching for a countryside at once picturesque, colorful and hospitable, it was this town that the officials of the New York School of Arts chose as the site of their summer classes a few years ago, and its billowing blue hills, deep forests, and open farm lands have served since to inspire



Main street, looking eastward, in Bay state community

Dec, which during the summer months presents an animated spectacle. The sparkling river is alive with boats, all crowded with folk in the gayest of holiday moods, on pleasure bent; and but a few miles further on lie the desert wastes of sand which Kingsley commemorated when he was canon of Chester: "Oh, Mary, go and call the cattle home Across the sands of Dee."

HARDWARE MEN TO MEET SOON TO TALK TRADE

SPOKANE, Wash.—The annual meeting of the Pacific Northwest Hardware and Implement Dealers Association will be held in Spokane Jan. 21, 22 and 23. About 500 delegates will be present and a special invitation has been extended to Charles A. Ireland, president of the National Retail Hardware Association, of Ionia, Mich., who may be the principal speaker, according to the Chronicle.

The hardware men will be in convention three days and on the second afternoon the affairs of the Washington Hardware and Implement Dealers Mutual Fire Insurance Association will be under consideration, being completed by the annual election of officers.

The election of officers for the Pacific Northwest Association will be the feature for the last day of the convention.

PYTHIANS SELECT SITE
COUNCIL BLUFFS, Ia.—St. Albans lodge No. 17, Knights of Pythias, has arranged to take over a site for its proposed new castle hall on the east side of Fourth street, directly at the head of First avenue, says the Nonpareil.

the brush of many a promising novice in art. It is a site that may well attract the attention of resort seekers and artists alike. Nestling in the bottom of a great bowl formed by the encompassing hills, in summer months the town is almost lost in a mass of foliage. Its winding roads and streets, heavily arched with maples and elms, seem but much frequented woodlands. The smiling meadows about the farms appear to have been but just wrested from the growth of the woods, while the mountainsides, with their tumbling streams and steep ravines, still hint at the forest primeval.

When the first little community was formed here in 1765 it was given the name of Murrayfield, in honor of William Murray, Lord Mansfield, but a score of years after this was changed to Chester, after Chester, England.

Today the town divides its attention between its summer visitors and its modest industries. The summer art school has put up a large school building here, and for three months in the year the sight of groups of young students, equipped with easels and paint boxes, and starting out for favorite nooks and corners of the surrounding country, is a familiar one to the townsfolk. There are as well a number of pleasant inns here much favored by summer boarders, and a prosperous little country club consisting largely of New York men.

From the adjacent mountainsides a goodly amount of emery is dug out every year, and this product serves to keep a small group of mills busy the year around turning out emery paper and cloth and emery wheels. The unusually large variety of rock, hornblende, chromite and the like here have often attracted mineralogists and geologists.



Foliage reflected in Chester mill pond makes attractive picture

TEN BILLION DOLLAR CROP IN THE UNITED STATES IS 1913 PRODUCTION RECORD

WASHINGTON—Crop production of 1913 in the United States is placed in a government estimate at \$10,000,000,000 and the estimator calculates that this gave a cash income of \$5,000,000,000 to 6,000,000 American farms.

Attention is called by the department from consideration of the bounteous crop to a study of marketing conditions to explain a continuance of high costs to the people who use the products. Although the number of farms has increased 11 per cent since 1910, the department believes reforms will be necessary in marketing systems before a lower cost of living will result.

The value of the 1913 crops is twice as great as that of 1890; more than \$1,000,000,000 more than in 1909, and substantially greater than 1912. Of all the crops it is estimated that 52 per cent will remain on farms where they are produced and that 20 per cent of the stock production will remain. On that basis, the cash income is estimated by the department of agriculture at \$5,847,000,000. "Had the total production in 1913 equaled or exceeded the 1912 production," says the report, "it seems prob-

able that the cash income per farm would not have been greater and might have been less than in 1912; but it is extremely doubtful whether the cost to the consumers would have been any less, because retail prices are promptly raised on a prospect of underproduction, but are very slow to decline if there is overproduction.

"The long line of distributors and middlemen between the farmer and the consumer are in a position to take advantage of the market and to a certain extent control the market in both directions because they are better organized to keep informed of crop and market conditions and to act promptly than either farmers or consumers, who are not organized, and as individuals are helpless.

"The high prices paid by consumers, ranging from 5 to nearly 500 per cent in some cases more than the farmer receives, indicate that there is plenty of room for lowering the cost of farm products to consumers and at the same time largely increasing the cash income per farm without increasing farm production.

"This condition is undoubtedly a marketing problem, which will have to be

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solved by better organization of farmers and improved methods of marketing. When, as the result of such organization and improved methods, the price of farm products can be maintained at a higher level without increasing the cost to consumers, farmers will be justified in increasing the output of their farms with a fair prospect of realizing a reasonable profit on their investment of time, labor and money, which in the aggregate is enormous."

BRIEF FILED IN GOMPERS CASE OF COURT CONTEMPT

WASHINGTON—Whether Samuel Gompers, president of the American Federation of Labor, must go to jail for alleged contempt of the supreme court of the District of Columbia, depends largely on the strength of a brief filed with the supreme court of the United States, by Alton B. Parker, Jackson H. Ralston and William E. Richardson.

The contempt sentence arose out of the injunction of the district supreme court against boycotting the Bucks Store & Range Company. The district court of appeals reduced the sentence imposed by the trial court from one year to 30 days.

It also reduced jail sentences of John Mitchell former member of the American Federation of Labor executive council, and Frank Morrison, secretary of the American Federation of Labor, to fines of \$500 each.

Oral arguments as to the validity of all sentences will be made about Jan. 5.

JEWELERS' CASE OF DIFFERENCES

PHILADELPHIA—Questions of difference between Hebrews belonging to the orthodox and reformed branches of "American Israel" entered largely into the discussion at Monday's session of the twentieth annual assembly of the Jewish Chautauque Society here.

Dr. Julius T. Greenstone of the Gratz College faculty recommended that children of reformed Hebrews be given a knowledge of the ceremonies, ritual and observances of the orthodox Hebrews, which have been handed down from biblical days. Mrs. Max Margolis led the discussion.

JEWELERS' CASE DETAILS FRAMED

NEW YORK—Government counsel and attorneys for the National Wholesale Jewelers Association, are in conference here to arrange the details of a settlement under the Sherman antitrust law. The members of this association and of the National Association of Manufacturing Jewelers have agreed to the entry of a decree about Jan. 15 in the federal court defining transactions in which they will be forbidden to engage.

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ARMY AND NAVY NEWS

Army Orders

WASHINGTON—Maj. J. P. Ryan, sixth cavalry, and Capt. W. H. Goodale, retired, to West hospital for examination.

Capt. J. G. Langdon, fourth field artillery, to join his regiment.

Maj. W. J. Hawkins, ordnance department, on board for testing rifle cannon, vice Lieut.-Col. J. E. Hoffer.

Second Lieut. D. C. Cordier, coast artillery corps, forty-seventh company, to assigned list.

Maj. J. S. Wilson, medical corps, return to Ft. Ethan Allen, Va., after completed duty at Ft. Sheridan, Ill.

Leaves—Second Lieut. J. J. Christian, seventh cavalry, 1 month; Second Lieut. F. J. Torney, coast artillery corps, 1 month; First Lieut. J. V. Kuznik, fourth cavalry, transferred to seventh cavalry, 1 month; Capt. G. Cushman, eleventh cavalry, 3 months.

Navy Orders

Lieut. J. H. Towers, Lieut. (junior grade) R. C. Sauley, V. D. Herbert, P. N. L. Bellinger and J. M. Murray, detached Naval Academy, Annapolis, Md., to the Cumberland.

Lieut. (junior grade) N. W. Pickering, detached the Georgia, to receiving ship, Norfolk, Va., in connection with crew of the Texas and on board that vessel when placed in commission.

Lieut. (junior grade) E. G. Allen, to bureau of navigation, navy department, Washington, D. C.

Ensigns G. de C. Chevalier, M. L. Stolz and W. D. Le Mont, detached Naval Academy, Annapolis, Md., to the Cumberland.

Ensign Garnet Hulings, detached the Utah, to receiving ship, Norfolk, Va., in connection with crew of the Texas and on board that vessel when placed in commission.

Surgeon C. N. Fiske, detached the Utah, to home; wait orders.

Surgeon J. M. Brister, detached the South Carolina, to the Utah.

Passed Assistant Surgeon W. L. Mann, detached naval recruiting station, Dallas, Tex., to naval training station, San Francisco, Cal.

Acting Assistant Dental Surgeon J. D. Hallock, detached receiving ship, Mare

Island, Cal., to navy yard, Mare Island, Cal.

Surgeon Allen Stuart, detached the Vermont, to the South Carolina.

Assistant Surgeon J. B. Bostwick, medical reserve corps, detached naval training station, San Francisco, Cal., to naval recruiting station, Dallas, Tex.

Paymaster's Clerk J. E. Reed, appointment revoked.

Paymaster's Clerk T. S. Coulbourne, appointed, to the New York.

Paymaster's Clerk W. A. Thomas, appointed, to the New York as clerk to general storekeeper.

Movements of Vessels

The Ozark arrived at Norfolk yard. The Chester arrived at Veracruz. The Brutus, from Norfolk to Portsmouth, N. H.

The South Dakota, from Tiburon, Cal., to Bremerton.

The Nanshan arrived at San Diego. The Glacier arrived at Mazatlan. The Cincinnati and the Galveston arrived at Cebu, P. I.

The Yorktown will leave San Diego about Jan. 2 for west coast of Mexico as relief of the Annapolis. Upon arrival of the Yorktown the Annapolis will proceed to San Diego.

PHI GAMMA DELTA MEMBERS MEET

ATLANTIC CITY, N. J.—At the annual convention of the Phi Gamma Delta fraternity here Monday 400 delegates, representing 15,000 members, attended the opening session.

Resolutions will be presented which will, if adopted, make all members of high school fraternities indelible to membership in the Phi Gamma Delta. Delegates also planned a campaign to assist school authorities and state legislators in remedial measures.

LOS ANGELES BAPTISTS TO MEET

LOS ANGELES—The Baptist Young People's societies of Los Angeles county will hold their convention in Temple church on the evening of Jan. 6, says the Express. It is expected there will be at least 500 delegates present.

Hope for a Treaty With Nicaragua Is Felt at Capital

MOTIVES REVEALED

Many Who Are Taking Stand Against Fulfillment of Agreement Are Said to Be Those Seeking Profit by Revolutions

WASHINGTON—The presence in this city of several widely known Central Americans for the purpose of opposing ratification of the pending treaty between the United States and Nicaragua, is not taken by officials here as meaning that the treaty will be defeated. The agitators, it is pointed out, are all members of the "outs" in their respective countries, and presumably are anxious for the time to come when they will be counted among the "ins." If the treaty with Nicaragua should be ratified, the United States would be brought into closer touch with Central American affairs, and with a base in Panama and another in Nicaragua, it would be comparatively easy for it to preserve peace and stable government in the whole of the isthmian territory. This it is said, is what some of the "outs" do not want. Stable government would mean the stopping of revolution and the fading away of hopes of future conquest and exploitation. All of the "outs" in Central America, it is said by those who are well informed, are hostile to the Nicaraguan treaty, the "outs" meaning the political party in each country which is in the minority at the present moment. On top of this opposition comes that of a good many of the "ins." The people of Nicaragua and their government favor the treaty but in nearly every one of the other countries it is opposed.

Salvador and Costa Rica oppose it more or less openly. Guatemala and Honduras are also expected to oppose it, but more secretly. The official objection of Costa Rica is that the ratification of the treaty would establish what virtually would be an American protectorate over Nicaragua, and therefore interfere with the formation, at some future period, of the much discussed United States of Central America.

Honduras and Salvador oppose the treaty, officially, because they say they have land and water rights which would be embraced within the proposed Nicaraguan grant, these rights being located in and on Fonseca bay.

Another official objection urged by Costa Rica has to do with the San Juan river, which forms part of the boundary between that country and Nicaragua. Costa Rica claims that the plan to make this river a part of the proposed canal would infringe upon its rights.

Whether the Nicaraguan treaty will be ratified is not yet known. President Wilson has not yet made it a part of his administration policy, nor given it a great deal of attention. Should he favor it, and ask the Senate to ratify, it is generally believed that there would be acquiescence, a sufficient number of Republicans voting with the Democrats to insure the necessary two thirds. In all probability, the President will outline his policy on that question soon after Congress has reconvened.

UNIFORM RATES DECLARED TO BE NOT PRACTICAL

MINNEAPOLIS, Minn.—Balthasar H. Meyer of the interstate commerce commission said in an address to the twenty-sixth annual meeting of the American Economic Association on Monday, that a uniform rate scale for all railroads in this country is not a practically possible thing nor is it necessarily desirable.

Government ownership was referred to by Mr. Meyer as the possible final outcome of increasing government regulation. Even that, he said, would not put an end to rate problems.

Mr. Meyer said he wished it understood he was speaking as a rate expert and not as a government official.

CEREAL COMPANY BONDHOLDERS SUED

CHICAGO—A suit for \$10,000,000 against the Quaker Oats Company, its directors and the directors of the Great Western Cereal Company was filed in the United States district court here Monday by receivers of the cereal company. The suit was the result of the sale of the trade names and principal properties of the cereal company to the Quaker Oats Company June 23, 1911.

It is averred that \$1,000,000, realized by the sale, was taken by the holders of \$1,000,000 of the cereal company's bonds, leaving the holders of \$3,000,000 worth of stock only the name of the company and minor property as assets.

NAVY SAVES MONEY BY FEEDING MEN

WASHINGTON—By adopting the system of feeding sailors in transit by rail out of the navy commissary instead of by contract with the Pullman Company as heretofore the navy department has discovered that it can reduce the cost per day per man from \$1.50 to 44 cents.

When 150 recruits were transferred from the north Chicago training station to Seattle this month the new plan was tried. Food from the commissary at the Chicago station was put aboard and served in kitchen tourist cars furnished by the Pullman Company. The plan saves several hundred dollars on the trip.

SCRAMBLE FOR WILSON GOLF CLUBS ENLIVEN CADDIES' DAY

When His Auto Rolls Into Sight Competition Breaks Out and Is Only Restrained by Secret Service Warning That Turns Must Be Taken or None Could Serve

PASS CHRISTIAN, Miss.—Every boy probably does not wish to be President, even though the job is dangled before him in many instances; but any boy who has a spark of patriotism would scramble to carry the President's golf sticks.

Down at the golf links in Gulfport the caddies are showing the same eagerness to serve the chief executive as the lad at the ball park exhibits when he has the remotest chance to carry Frank Baker's bat, or wear Honus Wagner's glove for a minute.

Monday the President himself had to step in and warn off the combatants. As soon as the Wilson automobile rolled into the golf grounds a half dozen youngsters—all the caddies within sprinting distance—jumped upon the running board and engaged in a free-for-all fight for possession of the clubs. Laughing heartily the President leaned

out and separated the scramblers; while one of the secret service men told the lads that if they didn't behave and take things in turn each day they would not be permitted to caddy for Mr. Wilson at all. A truce was declared at once.

The boy who was finally selected to go the rounds with the chief executive and Dr. Cary T. Grayson saw an unusual sight.

The President defeated Dr. Grayson. They played the whole 18 holes and the chief executive's golf showed marked improvement. He made some of the holes under bogey.

SENATORS DISCUSS CURRENCY

NEW HAVEN, Conn.—Senator John W. Weeks (Republican) of Massachusetts and Senator H. F. Hollis (Democrat) of New Hampshire spoke on the new currency law to state bankers at the Economic Club last night.

CALUMET INQUIRY SEEKS TO PLACE RESPONSIBILITY

CALUMET, Mich.—Official inquiry by local authorities into the cause of the panic in Italian hall is directed again today to attempts to establish the identity of the person who started the alarm. The facts fairly well established were that a member of the audience raised the cry, that there was no actual fire in the hall and that the doors were open and the stairway clear when the panic started.

WASHINGTON—Congressional opinion as evidenced at the informal conference between members of the House rules committee indicated that no federal question was involved in the Calumet copper mine strike, hence no reason for a federal investigation.

The labor department is advised that Solicitor J. B. Denmore has gone to Calumet on a conciliatory mission.

FEDERAL RADIUM LANDS FAVORED

WASHINGTON—Secretary Lane of the interior department Monday announced that he is in favor of the government taking over public land believed to contain radium.

MAN WHO TRIES TO HELP THEM WINS MEXICANS

Reflection Aroused by Villa's Alleged Words Shows Outsiders Who Bring What They Lack Are Welcomed by Peons

SPANIARDS DISCUSSED

EL PASO, Tex.—What seems to be one of the most startling phrases ever dropped from any Mexican's lips is that attributed to General Villa, when after his occupancy of Chihuahua, he is said to have addressed the Spaniards in these words: "The Spaniards hereafter will not be allowed to govern Mexico."

So far as known only one Mexican writer has expressed a similar proposition: "The independence of Mexico has not been consummated," which makes Villa's statement all the more surprising. It came as the condensation of a thought about a long-felt impression which found its definite formula for literary expression in the present day.

The meaning of the expulsion of the Spanish subjects, contrasted with the attentions and friendliness shown by the Villistas to the Americans, is a two fold one. The rebels are particularly satisfied because the United States denied recognition to the usurper, President Wilson's fidelity to the social attitude of supporting first that which is really first in the domain of morals in face of the strongly entrenched concept of "practical" standards, is securing for the United States a respect which in due time will bear the fruit of material compensation.

The peons cannot help remembering the suffering of their ancestors caused by the cruelty of the conquerors, not because of any characteristic of the Mexicans themselves, but because they had not enjoyed a respite for a century. Wrongs of another nature by other outsiders have been forgiven, though not forgotten. The subjects of the Castilian crown cannot help to close and heal the wound inflicted in the national feeling, because they are every day in closer contact with the plain people than any other strangers; and so the downtrodden have not an opportunity to forgive and forget, although the excuse is frequently presented that "It was a crime of the times and not of Spain." Yet an excuse is not a remedy.

All human motives can be reduced to friendship, interest and fear. An enemy to the Villistas might suppose they are considerate to the Americans for their tolerance in the smuggling of ammunition and by fear of intervention, bringing to the support of that belief the behavior of Salazar against the Mormon colonies. A sympathizer could take another view—that the Constitution lists are the unlooked for natural allies of President Wilson, with a common aim, and unconsciously a feeling of friendship has been originated on the part of the northern belligerents toward their neighbors. Fear is out of the question. The Mormon persecution is not to be explained as anti-American feeling, but only as the outcome of the dire need of cartridges which the colonists had and the Orozquistas could not get at the time from other source.

From certain facts the philosophy of history draws its conclusions which may injure individuals or even nations, but humanity as a whole gains by the illuminating operation of the truth.

By constant contrast and unavoidable comparison between Spaniards and Americans, the peons, though perhaps incapable of reaching a definite generalization, are perfectly aware of the fact that irrespective of treatment and salary, both classes become their masters, but one deprives them of what they have while the other brings to them what they lack.

The "gachupines" undertake work which the people are engaged in, crowding them away. So the Mexicans feel instantly the competition and consider the newcomers as retarders of progress. The "gringos" practically do not compete with anybody. Their undertakings are of such type that the benefit they afford to the community is immediately noticeable. Consequently if the "gachupines" are not welcomed they are not received with a reticent attitude which sometimes is equivalent to a "who has called you in?"

The Spaniards who go into Mexico are bull-fighters, priests, mothers of charity, grocers, clerks, cooks, stationery dealers, and adventurers.

The Americans who go into Mexico are investors, mining engineers, railroaders, electricians, planters and missionaries opening philanthropic institutions and schools everywhere.

It will be enough to mention the Palmore College (Methodist) and the Colegio Chihuahuaense (Congregationalist) in Chihuahua, the Instituto Lorenz (Methodist) in Monterrey, the Colegio Ingles (Methodist), Colegio Presbiteriano and the Instituto Madero (Baptist) in Saltillo, the Instituto Metodista in San Luis Potosi, the International College in Guadalajara and the Universidad Metodista in Puebla.

Summarize: Enlightenment and useful work have won the palm in Mexico; the Spaniards along that line can also win the peon's confidence and affections.

MONITORIALS

By NIXON WATERMAN

TO THE BUILDERS

Ye builders with your busy tools
And hymns of cheerful noise,
Build better, larger, finer schools
For all our girls and boys;
Build playsteads broad and fair and true,
For youthful games and sports,
Yet build, we pray you, build but few
Of arsenals and forts.

Build homes of light and loveliness;
Build halls of art and lore;
Of temples that shall lift and bless,
Build more and more and more.
Build many a spacious granary for
The hands of toil to fill;
But of the awful ships of war,
Build few and fewer still.

APPROPRIATE

First reporter—The editor made mince-
meat of the copy I turned in yesterday.
Second reporter—Well, then I hope he
put it in the cooking column.

Senator Root's refusal to run for the
presidency need not necessarily fill his
followers with dismay lest their party
be without a candidate. In the nearly
three years that intervene between now
and the next election no doubt some one
will be found willing to make the race.

SUBTERFUGE

"I notice that Wimbeldon still writes
all his private letters with pen and ink."
"Yes, I am told that he is such a poor
speller that he feels he must employ
some method that makes it impossible
for one to tell just what letters he uses
in setting forth his meanings."

FACTS

While the garrulous person is likely to go
Too far in his chatty pell-mell,
They need not be lided who "tell all
they know."
Provided they know all they tell.

BRAZIL WOULD JOIN WITH OUR TECHNICAL MEN

ATLANTA, Ga.—Authorization for the
first outside division of the American As-
sociation for the Advancement of Science,
which is in convention here, was made
Monday by the executive council of the
association in a preliminary session. The
request for this authorization was pre-
sented by Dr. Eduardo Brada of Rio
Janeiro, who informed the council that
Brazilian technical men urgently desired
membership.

New officers elected Monday to the
executive council were Dr. John Johnson
of the geo-physical laboratory of the
Carnegie institution, Washington, secre-
tary of the chemical section, and Dr. D.
R. Hooker of Johns Hopkins University,
Baltimore, Md., secretary of the physi-
ology and experimental section.

The first general meeting was held
Monday night. Introduction of Dr. Ed-
mund Beecher Wilson of Columbia Uni-
versity, New York, the association's new
president, and an address by Dr. Edward
G. Pickering of Harvard, the retiring
chief executive, were the features.

TRADE INCREASE OFFICE TO OPEN

WASHINGTON—William C. Redfield,
secretary of commerce, Monday prepared
to put into effect his plan for increasing
American trade with outside countries.
He arranged to open a branch office of
the bureau of foreign and domestic com-
merce in San Francisco.

Dr. E. A. Thayer, who has just re-
turned from a tour of inspection through
South America, assisted by W. B. Hen-
derson, both commercial agents of the
bureau, will be in charge of the office,
which will be in operation by the middle
of February.

ILLEGAL GAME FORBIDDEN MAIL

WASHINGTON—Postmaster General
Burleson has barred from the mails any
parcel containing game taken in violation
of law in any state, territory or district.
Such game may be shipped by mail when
taken lawfully, but not beyond the second
parcel post zone.

All such parcels may be accepted for
mailing only when the contents are
marked plainly on the outside of the
package.

UNIFORM AUTO LAW UNDER WAY

WILMINGTON, Del.—Sylvester D.
Townsend, Jr., a member of the commis-
sion appointed by Governor Miller to
represent Delaware in the preparation of
uniform automobile legislation for enact-
ment by the legislatures of 11 states,
was selected Monday to draft the pro-
posed law. The draft will be presented
to a meeting of the commissioners to be
held at New York.

COAL RECORD FOR PENNSYLVANIA

WASHINGTON—Pennsylvania's coal
production broke all previous records
this year, according to advance sta-
tistics announced on Monday by the
geological survey. The production prob-
ably will amount to 267,000,000 short
tons.

NEW YORK GETS INITIAL HEARING ON BANKS JAN. 5

Organization Board Changes Dates so That Arguments Will Be Heard in Boston on the 9th—Western Schedule Stays

TIME 3 DAYS SHORTER

WASHINGTON—The federal reserve
organization committee announces a
change in its plans for public hearings
in New York and Boston. It had planned
to sit two days in New York, beginning
Jan. 2, then in Boston for two days,
and to return to New York for 48 hours'
more work. According to the new plan
the committee will meet in New York
Jan. 5 and sit there until the night of
Jan. 8. It will sit in Boston Jan. 9 and
10 and return from Boston to Washing-
ton. The trip to the West will not be
changed.

This change of plans will cut three
days off the two months the committee
has planned to use in working out the
boundary lines of federal reserve dis-
tricts and locating reserve cities.

A ruling made by the federal reserve
organization committee will be given out
soon by the office of the comptroller of
the currency holding that national and
state banks may become members of
the new federal reserve system upon
action by directors without reference to
the stockholders. This ruling is made
to clear up some doubt among bank di-
rectors as to their power to take such
action.

If the directors desire, the ruling says,
they may submit the matter to the
stockholders at a regular or special meet-
ing for an advisory vote.

If the stockholders are not satisfied
with the action of their directors they
may reverse it or exercise their authority
to liquidate the bank.

Applications to join the system con-
tinue to come in to the secretary of the
treasury in great numbers, adding em-
phasis to the evidence that the banks
of the country believe the new law to
be better than the old. New England
banks to apply Monday were: Portland
National Bank, Portland, Me.; First Na-
tional of Biddeford, Me.; Thames Na-
tional of Norwich, Conn.; Pemigewasset
National of Plymouth, N. H.; Merchants
National of Providence, R. I.

About the time Representative James
Francis Burke of Pittsburgh called at the
treasury department to say that Pitts-
burgh desires a reserve bank and a hear-
ing, word reached officials that some
cities now considered for banks do not
seek to be so honored.

Mr. Burke, arranged for his hearing,
but officials are wondering just what
will happen when the committee en-
counters bankers and business men in
cities big enough to have reserve banks
but which do not wish one.

According to the word that reached
Washington, there are several cities
which would prefer to have reserve
banks located in centers like New York
and Chicago rather than in their own
smaller communities. Since the capital-
ization of the reserve banks represents
a percentage of the capital and surplus
of its member banks, a reserve bank in
New York or Chicago would have larger
resources and loaning ability than one
located, for instance, in Milwaukee or
St. Paul and Minneapolis. This side of
the question probably will be put before
the organization committee in a number
of cities.

Six of the eight national banks in
Providence, R. I., have taken action look-
ing toward membership in the new bank-
ing system.

MORE CARRIERS FOR TAUNTON

WASHINGTON—Notice has been re-
ceived by Senator Weeks that the post-
office department has ordered three addi-
tional letter carriers for Taunton begin-
ning Jan. 1.

AMUSEMENTS

TREMONT TEMPLE

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WED., DEC. 31

(CLOSES MON. JAN. 5) Prices \$4, \$3, \$2.50

Course 5 FRIDAY EV'GS, 8:15

A, Course 5 SAT'Y MATS, 2:30

THE MANILA..... Jan. 9-10

HIKING LUZON..... Jan. 16-17

THRU THE Philippines Jan. 23-24

CHINA IN 1913..... Jan. 30-31

JAPAN IN KOREA..... Feb. 6-7

Boston Opera House

TOMORROW, 8 to 10:45. FIRST TIME THIS
SEASON. TALES OF HOFFMAN. Elvina, Scot-
t, Amadeo, Leveroni, Laditte, Danges, Pini-
Cordi, Cond., Strony.

FRI. 8 to 10:30. MME. BUTTERFLY. Ed-
vina, Leveroni, Tanlongo, Blanchard, Cond.,
Moranconi.

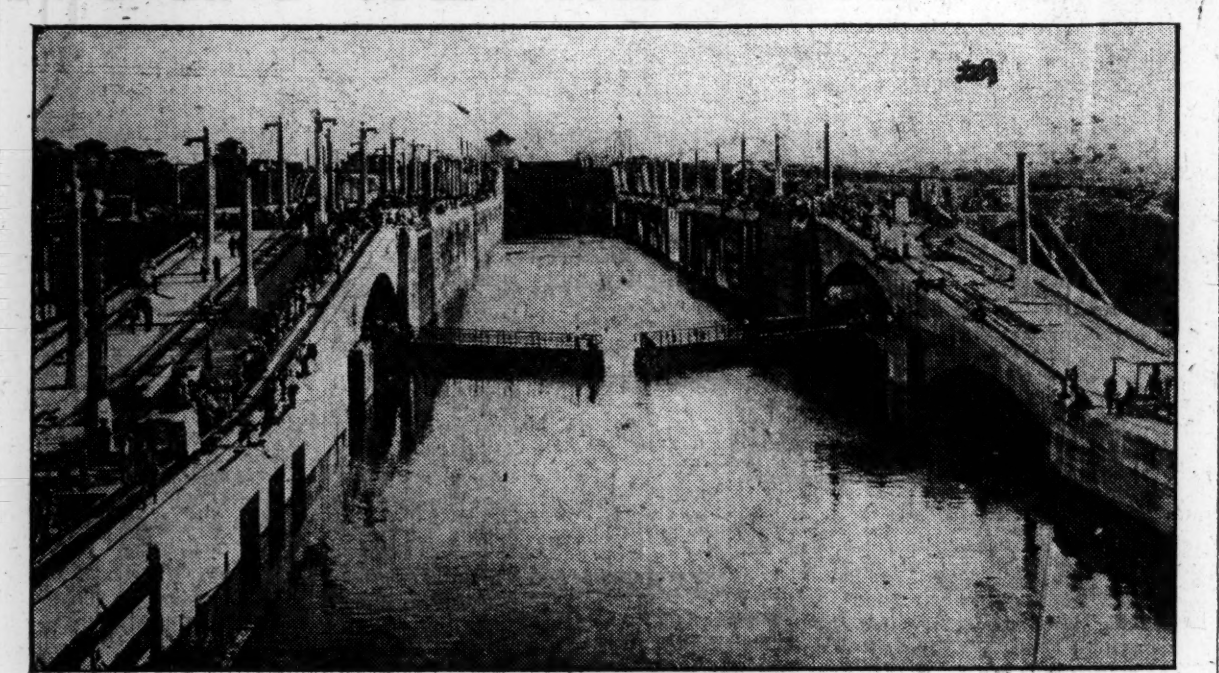
SAT. 2 to 4:40. FIRST APPEARANCE OF
MISS TETTE. LA BOHEME. Tette, Heriza
(debut), Martinielli, Ancona, Pulcini, Maridone,
Cond., Moranconi.

SAT. 8 to 11. AIDA. Andova, Delvares, O-
pessa, Blanchard, Cond., Schlavont. Pop. prices,
50c to \$2.50.

SUN. 8 to 10. Pasquale Amato, Sharlow,
Rienzi, Ramella, Orch. of 75. Prices 25c to
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Box Office, Week days 9 to 6. Sundays 2 to
6. Downtown Office, Steinert's, 162 Boylston.
Mason and Hanlon Plans Used.

SWINGING OPEN THE CANAL'S GATES



(Photo by Clinedinst, Washington, D. C.)

First lift of Gatun locks on Atlantic side, showing lower guards in operation

15 NATIONS TO SHOW ARMIES AT 1915 FAIR

Governments Tentatively Accept Invitation From the United States to Participate in Big Military Tourney at San Francisco

MILITIA TAKES PART

SAN FRANCISCO—Maj.-Gen. Arthur Murray U. S. A., has announced the tentative acceptance by 15 nations of the invitation of the war department for the participation of troops in the greatest international military tournament of the world's history to be held at the Panama-Pacific exposition.

This will be the first instance of the assembling of the troops of more than three nations, in times of peace, and the only precedent for rules of conduct and discipline will be found in the regulations of the army of the allies, which assembled at Peking, at the time of the Boxer war, says the Examiner.

The troops which will participate in the exercises will be from England, France, Germany, Denmark, Russia, Austria-Hungary, Italy, Belgium, Portugal, Spain, Switzerland, Norway, Sweden, Holland and Australia.

They will be augmented by the sixth, sixteenth and twelfth regiments of the United States infantry, stationed at the Presidio, other troops not yet selected and many regiments of the national guard.

General Murray and Maj. S. A. Cloman, U. S. A., are at work on plans for the tournament, the care of the troops and various other details. Major Cloman is chief of the military bureau of the exposition.

General Murray has proposed to the war department that the adjacent forts be thrown open to the public, and that every effort be made to make the encampment not only a magnificent spectacle, but a great educative exhibition of military efficiency. It is also probable that big gun and sub-caliber practice will be held by the coast artillerymen daily.

The importance of aviation in military maneuvers, made notable by the recent remarkable development of flying, will receive recognition in a great military aviation meet, in which the fighting aircraft of all nations will be seen in aviation.

DR. W. B. CANNON ELECTED

PHILADELPHIA—Dr. W. B. Cannon of Harvard University was elected president of the Physiological Society, one of the organizations composing the Federation of American Societies for Experimental Biology, now in convention here.

COLON, C. Z.—Opening and closing the locks of the Panama canal continues to be a spectacle that many go far to see. Every time they are moved there is a crowd of spectators along the cement promenades on either side.

Hundreds of tourists who visit the Canal Zone to see the great cut through the isthmus are attracted by the operation of the mammoth water jacks that will lift great ships into the canal and let them out again, both at Gatun on the Atlantic end and at Miraflores and Pedro Miguel on the Pacific side.

The locks have not ceased to be the wonder of the natives. They are always to be found along the works in great numbers when the guard gates are being opened.

Yet the real operation of the locks, in its engineering sense, is not always visible to the watcher. What he sees is the rise and fall of an immense body of water and the swinging of huge gates. But underneath the surface are the sluice gates—big drains that play a big part of equalizing the water level.

DAYTON PROSPECTIVE MANAGER PROMISES PRACTICAL REFORMS

DAYTON, O.—Better service by the different city departments and the operating of municipal offices at a reduction are promised by H. M. Waite, who will begin his duties as city manager of the local municipal government on Jan. 1, when the commission plan of government shall become operative.

The city manager's program will consist of standardization of service, equalization of compensation, promotion and employment only on merit, elimination of sinecures, centralized purchasing of all supplies, rigid adherence to a systematically prepared and detailed budget, continuous audit of city accounts, adoption of modern mechanical appliances for street cleaning and other departments, and material increase in efficiency in the city service.

One of the important additions to the city service will be the welfare department, which will have charge of the divisions of health, parks, playgrounds and correctional institutions, and will devote particular attention to housing conditions, social betterment work and the scientific application of charity.

The surplus from reduction of operation expense, through more economical and efficient management under the new government, will be used to liquidate deficits.

City Manager Waite will bring with him to this city J. E. Barlow, his chief assistant city engineer in Cincinnati. All other appointees will be Dayton men.

HOME RULE FOR FILIPINOS DECLARED POPULAR POLICY

WASHINGTON—Increasing friendliness toward the United States and its citizens since the announcement of President Wilson's Philippine policy is being described by Manuel Quezon, resident commissioner from the Philippines. Mr. Quezon went to the island with Governor-General Harrison. He returned here on Monday.

He said that the policy of President Wilson has met with the approval of the people of the islands, especially the order giving the natives control of both branches of the Philippine Legislature. The home rule long promised the Filipinos, he said, is being given to them by Governor Harrison.

The effect of the new policy on business, insofar as business can be affected by a government policy, has been for the good, he declared. One immediate result has been the improvement of the relations between the Filipinos and the Americans, so that now there is a co-operation not only in governmental affairs but in business alike, he announced.

He said that Governor-General Harrison has gained the love of the Philippine people and that he is received in every place with enthusiasm. Acting upon the Governor's advice the Philippine Legislature has introduced administrative changes resulting in the saving of several million pesos in the government expenses as well as in increased efficiency.

MR. WALDO QUILTS NEW YORK POLICE

NEW YORK—Police Commissioner Rhinelander Waldo sent his resignation to Mayor Kline on Monday to have effect at once or not later than midnight Wednesday—12 hours before John Purroy Mitchell becomes mayor.

The resignation followed the request of Mayor Kline that Mr. Waldo rescind the order he made Saturday transferring heads of bureau and members of his personal staff from headquarters to precinct duty. The resignation, said Mr. Waldo, had no connection with the receipt of the message from the mayor.

CHICAGO SCHOOL HEAD RESIGNS

CHICAGO—John D. Shoop, whose election as superintendent of Chicago public schools to succeed Mrs. Ella Flagg Young, was canceled several days ago by the board of education, Monday formally resigned the position and resumed his former post.

BUTTERS' GUIDE TO SHOPS OF QUALITY

EASTERN

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ACCOUNT BOOKS and all requisites demanded by the penman at the office. In the home use, at BARRY, BEALE & CO., 108-110 Washington st., Boston, Phone Richmond 1492.

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BIBLES—Largest assortment; lowest prices; various versions, languages and bindings. Send for catalogue S. MASSACHUSETTS BIBLE SOCIETY, 41 Bromfield st., mail address 12 Bosworth st.

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BUILDERS' and GENERAL HARDWARE—J. B. HUNTER & CO., 60 Summer st., Boston.

CAMERAS and CAMERA SUPPLIES—Very fine developing and printing. J. B. HUNTER & CO., 60 Summer st., Boston.

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CLEANERS and DYERS—Lewandos 17 Temple Place 284 Boylston Street Phone Oxford 536. Phone Adams 317. Bay 3900-3901-3902. Highlands 2208 Washington Street. Phone Roxbury 92.

COMLEY FLOREST. 6 PARK ST. BOSTON.

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CUTLERY—Best American, English and German makes. J. B. HUNTER & CO., 60 Summer st., Boston.

DRY GOODS—Ladies' and Gents' Fur, Linen, Laundry, One-Day Service. C. A. BONELLI & CO., 270 Mass. ave.

FLORIST—A. COPELAND, 997 Boylston st. Transfer Flower Shop. Roses, violets, everything that blooms. Tel. B. B. 1937.

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GROCERIES of high grade. COBB, ALDRICH & CO., 74-78 Washington st. Forty-six years in this store.

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STENOGRAPHER—PUBLIC. H.

Examination of Nominating Papers Ends Tonight

(Continued from page one)

papers he has conclusive proof that two thirds of them are rightfully his.

Protest was also filed against the John A. Keliher papers on the ground of irregularities.

Mayor Fitzgerald's formal withdrawal as a candidate for mayor was filed with the election commissioners just before five o'clock last night.

All charges will be decided by the ballot law commission, which will begin its hearings Thursday.

No change in the ballot as it now stands is considered likely by the election officers.

Prospects of Thomas J. Kenny in the present contest for mayor are greatly augmented by the indorsement of the Ward 18 Democratic Club of which Senator James P. Timilty is president. This is looked on by Mr. Kenny's friends as a long stride toward success as it marks the first division in the political alliance of Senator Timilty and Congressman James M. Curley, which has existed nearly 20 years. In his address to the ward 18 club last night the senator said that he had known Mr. Kenny for many years and has always found him to be honest and sincere.

Councilman Kenny addressed three rallies in South Boston last night. This was the beginning of Mr. Kenny's personal activities in the campaign and he told his neighbors in South Boston a short resume of his history and work as a city councilman, enumerating the various measures which favored South Boston and were passed through his own efforts and initiative. He referred to Congressman Curley as misrepresenting facts in several speeches in which the congressman charged Mr. Kenny with inactivity and as being against the laborer. Mr. Kenny assured his hearers that he would be the next mayor of Boston and that he would continue to be a resident of South Boston, in which fact he looked to with pride.

Congressman Curley held a rally at noon today on Huntington avenue near the old American League baseball grounds. Tonight he will address rallies in William E. Russell school, ward 16, Columbia road; Vernon hall, ward 18; Tremont hall, ward 19; Deacon hall, ward 12.

Last night Congressman Curley spoke at rallies in wards 20 and 24 where he continued to attack the Hon. Thomas J. Kenny.

SIEGEL STORES IN VOLUNTARY RECEIVERSHIP

(Continued from page one)

the business. He gave curtailed credit as one of the principal reasons for consenting to appoint receivers.

Mr. Nutter's statement follows: In an action instituted in the United States district court in New York receivers were appointed yesterday for the Simpson Crawford Company and the Fourteenth Street Store of New York and also the Henry Siegel Company of Boston (these being department stores conducted under the management of Henry Siegel), and also of Henry Siegel and Frank E. Vogel, individually, and as partners doing business under the firm name of Henry Siegel & Co., wholesale, and Henry Siegel & Co., bankers, and also of the Merchants Express Company.

The receivers appointed to take charge of the three stores are William A. Marble and John S. Sheppard Jr. Mr. Marble is president of the Merchants Association of the City of New York and neither of the receivers has ever had any connection directly or indirectly with any of the concerns involved in this proceeding.

These concerns have been accustomed to a large line of banking credit which has been very much curtailed lately.

The proceeding was brought, for the purpose of holding together and conserving the assets of all the different corporations with a view to a prompt reorganization of the business.

Such a reorganization will be carried forward to as speedily a conclusion as possible.

The same receivers were appointed this morning in the district court of the United States for the district of Massachusetts to take charge of the affairs of the Henry Siegel Company.

The complaint states that the Simpson-Crawford Company is capitalized for \$1,400,000, but owes \$65,000. The Fourteenth Street Store is capitalized for \$1,000,000 and owes \$350,000, the Boston store at \$1,000,000 and owes \$60,000, and the Merchants Express Company is capitalized for \$200,000. Henry Siegel & Co., wholesale, buys and sells for the other three companies.

The Siegel stores corporation was incorporated in Delaware in 1909. In addition to the Boston and New York stores, it controls the Siegel Cooper Company of Chicago. Henry Siegel is president of the corporation and active manager of the four stores. The Chicago store of Siegel-Cooper Company is not included in the receivership.

The authorized capital stock of the corporation is \$2,000,000 preferred and \$2,275,000 common. The gross business of the firm is about \$40,000,000 annually. The Henry Siegel Company store in Boston was started in 1906. Its location at the corner of Essex and Washington streets was not considered highly advantageous. Trade was shifting at the time from Washington to Tremont street. Mr. Siegel in coming to Boston declared he was willing to pay \$1,500,000 for the good-will of a department store in this city. As he could not buy such a store he figured he could establish it for less

than that amount but not for less than \$1,000,000. He figured to lose \$500,000 the first year, \$300,000 the second and \$200,000 the third and within a year or two thereafter to turn the corner.

With gross of \$5,000,000 he figured a loss, but with gross of \$7,000,000 he estimated a profit. Gross has not gone above \$6,000,000. The store has not met expectations, as in 1912 net profits were only \$50,000, or less than the interest on the losses.

Joseph Siegel, general manager of the Henry Siegel Company and head of its Boston store, and J. E. Priddy, the secretary of the company, who are the only two officials in this city, were closeted in a conference this afternoon.

Advertising Manager Shaughnessy states that the company's sales in December have been the best in its history.

Siegel Stores Corporation is a creditor of the defendant Simpson-Crawford Company for \$65,000 for money loaned; the Fourteenth Street Store \$350,000 for money loaned; Henry Siegel Company of Boston \$60,000 for money loaned. The Merchants Express Company operates transfer wagons and vehicles for delivery of merchandise to suburban points of New York city for Simpson-Crawford Company, the Fourteenth Street Store and for other New York merchants.

The Henry Siegel Company, wholesale, is engaged in business of buying and selling to Simpson-Crawford Company, the Fourteenth Street Store and Henry Siegel Company of Boston, for the purpose of maintaining unity of management and control and for the purpose of effecting economies and other advantages in purchase and distribution of merchandise to the defendants.

At the office of the Massachusetts bank commissioner the statement is made that the business conducted by Henry Siegel & Co. as bankers was not under the supervision of the state banking department.

An investigation of the company's method of receiving deposits from employees and customers was made by the department some time ago and it was found the firm in no respect came under the provisions of the Massachusetts law governing savings banks or trust companies.

Counsel for Siegel Stores Corporation is Eliot N. Jones and for the defendants, Goodwin & Proctor.

J. E. Priddy, secretary and acting treasurer of the Henry Siegel Company here, said he could not tell whether the business would go on or not. A. W. Rice, who was at the store representing Mr. Nutter, stated that the receivers were expected to come to Boston this afternoon or tomorrow to take charge of the books. He said business would go on as usual.

Banking Credit Curtailed

NEW YORK—Rose & Paskus, counsel for Simpson Crawford Company here, issued the following statement:

"The appointment of receivers was consented to only after every effort had been made to continue the business. The concerns have been accustomed to a large line of banking credit, which has been very much curtailed during the past year. The individuals, Messrs. Siegel and Vogel, have contributed their entire personal fortunes as well as all their energy towards saving the situation and will continue to devote their energies in connection with the creditors towards speedy reorganization and resumption of business of the several concerns."

"Siegel Cooper & Co. of Chicago is not in any wise involved in the receivership. Its business is very profitable and has been so for a number of years. The conduct of the business of that company, an Illinois corporation, will not be affected by these proceedings."

GEORGIA GETS READY TO LEAVE LOCAL NAVY YARD

While the battleship Georgia is coaling at the Charlestown navy yard, finishing touches on repair work are being made. It is expected that the Georgia will go to Mexico to relieve the battleship New Jersey, which will come here, Jan. 22.

The New Jersey is to leave about April 1, and the Rhode Island follows. Work on the Georgia cost about \$200,000, it is reported, while the New Jersey will cost about \$200,000.

The receipt of an order for 5000 hair hammock mattresses will keep a number of men employed.

ONE COUNCIL OF 17 CAMBRIDGE PLAN

Extensive changes in the form of the city government are proposed in the recommendations expected to be made to the Cambridge city council tonight by a commission that has been studying the city charter question.

The commission will recommend substitution of a single council of 17 members to take the place of the 11 aldermen and 22 common councilmen.

HILL WILL SHOWS BIG SUM IN SHARES

DEDHAM, Mass.—Inventory of the \$2,070,350.83 estate of William H. Hill, late of Brookline, filed in Norfolk probate registry today, lists \$317,750 real estate, \$30,044.29 cash, \$120,677.77 in notes, \$1,233,329.90 in shares, \$68,566.87 in bonds, \$300,000 in interest in the firm of Richardson & Hill, banking and brokerage firm of Boston.

PUBLICISTS ARE IN SESSION TO WEIGH PROBLEMS

American Political Research Association and Organization for Labor Legislation Are in Session With Many Problems Up

OFFICIAL PROGRAM

WASHINGTON—The tenth annual session of the American Political Science Association began in this city today, and will end Thursday afternoon. The annual session of the American Association for Labor Legislation will meet at the same time and place, and several of the sessions will be joint affairs.

The annual addresses of the presidents of the two associations will be delivered at the evening joint session tonight, at which Admiral Charles H. Stockton, president of George Washington University, will preside.

Wednesday afternoon the discussion of "legislative reference bureaus" will bring addresses by Senator Robert L. Owen of Oklahoma and Donald Richberg, director of the legislative bureau of the Progressive party.

Following is the official program of the association:

Tuesday, Dec. 30, 2 p. m.—International Law and Diplomacy:

"War Claims in International Law," E. M. Borchard, department of state.

"The Treaty of Ghent," Prof. Frank A. Updyke, Dartmouth College.

"The Effect of the Balkan War on European Alliances," Prof. N. Dwight Harris, Northwestern University.

"The Labor Problem in the Philippines," Prof. F. Wells Williams, Yale University.

Tuesday, 8 p. m.—Joint session with American Association for Labor Legislation.

Presiding officer, Admiral Charles H. Stockton, president of George Washington University.

Principal addresses:

"The Individual and the State," Prof. W. W. Willoughby, Johns Hopkins University, president American Political Science Association.

"The Philosophy of Labor Legislation," W. F. Willoughby, Princeton University, president American Association for Labor Legislation.

Ten p. m.—Informal gathering at the Cosmos Club.

Wednesday, Dec. 31, 10 a. m.—Political theory:

"The Nature and Scope of Present Political Theory," Prof. Raymond G. Gettell, Trinity College, Hartford, Conn.

"Some Political Tendencies in Modern Legislation," Dr. Ernest Brunken, Library of Congress.

"Theories of Sovereignty," Robert Lansing, Watertown, N. Y.

"The American Philosophy of the Relationship Between Nations and Their Annexed Countries," Alpheus H. Snow, Washington, D. C.

Wednesday, noon—Executive council meeting.

Wednesday, 2 p. m.—Legislative reference bureaus:

"The Use of Expert Aid in the Betterment of American Statute Law," Prof. Chester Lloyd Jones, University of Wisconsin.

"The Proposed National Reference Bureau," Senator Robert L. Owen.

"Legislative Reference Bureaus for Political Parties," Donald Richberg, director legislative bureau, Progressive National party.

"Assistance in Law Making," Dr. Horace E. Flack, department of legislative reference, Baltimore.

Discussion by Dr. Charles McCarthy, chief of legislative reference department, Wisconsin; John A. Lapp, director bureau of legislative and administrative information, Indiana, and Prof. Charles F. Merriam, University of Chicago.

Wednesday, 8 p. m., congressional procedure.

"The Importance of Rules of Congressional Procedure," a discussion of the influence of legislative procedure in shaping the governments of England, France and the United States, A. Maurice Low, Washington.

"The Correlation of the Work of the Executive and Congress," Prof. W. F. Willoughby, Princeton University.

"Executive Participation in Legislation as a Means of Securing Legislative Efficiency and Responsibility," Prof. J. W. Garner, University of Illinois.

"Present Methods of Congressional Legislation," Dr. J. David Thompson, law librarian of Congress.

ONE-DAY-OFF IN SEVEN BILL FILED

On petition of Earl H. Morton and others, Representative Thomas W. White of Newton has filed a bill with the clerk of the House to provide that every company operating a railroad of more than 10 miles in length, the whole or any part in the commonwealth, shall allow every station agent, ticket agent, freight agent, or telegraph operator, having to do with the operation of trains, at least 24 consecutive hours in every seven consecutive days for rest, without diminution of pay, or other detriment.

BATTLE NEAR THE BORDER RENEWED SAYS DESPATCH

EL PASO, Tex.—A despatch from Presidio, Tex., today says the rebels renewed the attack on Ojinaga, across the border from there at daybreak today.

Gen. Hugh Scott, commanding the United States troops at Ft. Bliss, received the following despatch from Presidio during the morning:

"The engagement is still in progress on three sides of Ojinaga. General Rodriguez and General Sebastian Carranza arrived during the night. It is not believed the main body of General Ortega's rebel army has come up yet but it is on the way. It is believed Ortega is waiting for the arrival of his full force before making a general assault. The federals appear to be hemmed in and a general engagement is imminent."

COMPANY GETS TAX EXEMPTION

PROVIDENCE, R. I.—Following a referendum by voters of Cranston at a special election, the Cranston city council, at its last meeting of the year, granted tax exemption for 10 years to the Universal Winding Company.

According to the arrangement under which the grant is made, the Universal Winding Company is to occupy the plant of the Maxwell Briscoe Motor Company and is to move \$100,000 worth of property into the city within one year. In that same period the company is to employ more than 100 hands.

SLATER TAX TO BE PAID TO WEBSTER

The board of tax appeals today decided that the taxes on corporation stock of Mrs. Mabel Hunt Slater, amounting to about \$8500, shall continue to be paid to the town of Webster. This decision overrules the appeal of the town of Milton.

Mrs. Slater said that she had homes in Webster, Milton, Sorrento, Me., Newport, Bar Harbor, and that she lived several months aboard her yacht. As the Slater mills are in Webster, she was anxious, she said, that the taxes would help to educate the children of Webster.

QUINCY GIRL'S WIT SAVES BLOCK

QUINCY, Mass.—Unable to account for the flashing of one of the electric lights on her switchboard early this morning, Miss Margaret Scanlon, a night operator in the local telephone exchange, notified the police. On investigation they found a fire in the Adams building which was extinguished by the fire department. The Mt. Wollaston National Bank and the Quincy Cooperative Bank are affected about \$5000; the Adams market and the Weiners Brothers about \$200 each.

K. OF P. ARE TO HONOR PASTOR

Representatives of the grand lodge and uniform rank, Knights of Pythias, will tender a farewell reception in Ford hall tonight to the Rev. Allen A. Stockdale, who has resigned his pastorate of the Union Congregational church and leaves for Toledo. The Rev. Mr. Stockdale was for several years grand prelate of the Massachusetts Knights of Pythias.

WORK OF TAX COLLECTORS

Boston's tax collectors are about 1 per cent, or \$250,000, behind last year in their collections, and today Mayor Fitzgerald at their meeting urged them to increase their efforts so as to leave the books in good condition for the next administration.

U. S. MINISTER COMING HOME

WASHINGTON—Minister Garrett, United States representative at Buenos Aires, now in Barcelona, Spain, will return to Washington in January. State department officials declared today that his visit has no official significance.

MT. IDA FUND TRANSFERRED

Following a conference today with the park commission, Mayor Fitzgerald ordered the \$5000 originally appropriated for the Mt. Ida playground transferred to and used for the Norfolk street playground.

MISS KELLER TO SPEAK

LINGTON, Mass.—Miss Helen Keller and Mrs. John Macy are to be guests of the Outlook Club at an open meeting in the town hall this afternoon at 3:30 o'clock.

PRINTERS' SOCIETY HEARS HISTORY OF ALPHABET TOLD

Illustrating his remarks with free-hand sketches, W. A. Diggins, a Boston decorative artist, gave a talk on "Early Writing Books and Modern Calligraphy" before the 35 members of the Society of Printers, who met at the Harvard Club, Commonwealth avenue, Monday night. It was the first monthly meeting and dinner of the new fiscal year, at which the new officers organized.

Mr. Diggins showed the origin of the Roman alphabet. He then traced its development. The influence which writing has had on printing and typography was discussed.

D. B. Updike, the new president, had on exhibition a display of old writing

BAY STATE NEWS BRIEFS

ARLINGTON

Hiram lodge, A. F. and A. M., has installed these officers: Worshipful master, Edward A. Darling; senior warden, Charles A. Thomas; junior warden, Edward N. Lacey; treasurer, Henry H. Austin; secretary, Ernest Hesselstine; chaplain, the Rev. Frank Lincoln Maseck; marshal, Charles E. Clarke; senior deacon, William H. Halsey; junior deacon, Calvin P. Cook; senior steward, Edward T. Erickson; junior steward, F. Alfred Patterson; inside sentinel, Eric H. Nelson; organist, F. Percy Lewis, and tyler, John Henderson.

MELROSE

Mary J. Spaulding tent, Daughters of Veterans, will hold its installation Thursday evening, and past national president, Miss Nina Littlefield of Cambridge will be the installing officer. Mrs. May T. Gibbons is the incoming president. On Jan. 6 the Grand Army and Woman's Relief Corps will hold a joint installation, and Jan. 8 the Sons of Veterans and Sons of Veterans Auxiliary will hold joint installations.

MIDDLEBORO

George W. Stetson of this town will be one of the speakers at a reception to be tendered Walter H. Faunce, the retiring county commissioner, next Monday in the court house at Plymouth. The members of the Central Congregational church will meet Thursday evening to consider the resignation of the Rev. Norman McKinnon.

BROCKTON

Plans for a girls high school building, submitted by Supt. of Buildings Daniel S. McNamara and Architect Waldo V. Howard of the public property department have been accepted by the school board. They provide for a building three stories high with basement, containing 71 rooms and accommodating 1200 pupils. Estimated cost of the structure is \$240,000.

QUINCY

Scandia lodge, Order of Vasa, has elected: President, Carl Bonwien; vice-president, Carl Andre; secretary, Bernard Ericson; financial secretary, William Anderson; treasurer, Bernard Johnson; chaplain, Hilda Johnson; master of ceremonies, Elvira Carlson; vice-master of ceremonies, Anna Johnson; inside guard, John Larson; outside guard, Olaf Hanson; trustee, John Thoren.

WINTER CONCERTS PLANNED ON BIG SCALE AFTER FEB. 1

Municipal concerts will be given after the city fiscal year opens on Feb. 1 on a broader scale than ever before, according to plans entertained by the park and recreation department, but not yet officially ratified by the financial authorities. It is expected that sufficient funds will be at the disposal of the park board for more concerts than are given at present or than have been given in former winters and it is understood that the municipal orchestra will be increased in membership if the appropriation warrants.

A development of municipal music early in 1914 is a schedule of Sunday evening performances. The first concert of the series will be at Franklin Union on the evening of Jan. 7. The orchestra will play and Louis C. Elson will lecture. The soloists will be Harold S. Tripp, tenor, and Herman Hecker, violoncellist.

Tonight at the South Boston high school there will be an orchestral concert with Frederick L. Hudby, baritone, and Mr. Wilkinson, flutist, giving the solo numbers. The program includes the overture to "Bohemian Girl," "Miller's Daughter," Ruff; Toreador song from "Carmen," flute selection, Terschak; waltz, Schmetz; song, "Victor," Kaun, and march, Grieg.

PAVING DECREE REVIEW SOUGHT

The city of Boston filed a petition in the supreme court yesterday against Augustus H. Rowe and others, asking for a review of the decree perpetually enjoining the city from paving Exchange street, Merchants row, State street, and a part of Broad street with wooden pavement. The injunction was issued in 1909.

Assistant Corporation Counsel Flynn says the decree was entered through error and mistake and should be changed.

MALDEN

Following the meeting of Mt. Vernon lodge of Masons next Thursday evening former Mayor Charles G. Warren will give a concert. The annual ladies' night is to take place Feb. 19 with a musical entertainment, readings and dancing.

The school committee will hold its final session of the year tonight. The final session of the board of aldermen will also be held tonight.

WAKEFIELD

Wakefield lodge, I. O. O. F., M. U., has elected these officers: Noble grand, E. J. Loubrian; vice-grand, C. T. Philbrick; permanent secretary, Ralph Whitney; elective secretary, Aubrey M. Mellett; trustee, Percy C. Sweetser.

United States inspection of company A, sixth regiment, has been ordered for Jan. 30 and will be conducted by Lieut. McGinnis, U. S. A.

MEDFORD

The Rev. E. M. Barney of this city has been appointed superintendent of the Massachusetts division of Universalist churches.

The members of the incoming board of aldermen will hold a caucus this evening at city hall to nominate officers. The inauguration will take place next Monday evening in the Medford armory.

WINTHROP

The Quess and Question Club will be guests of Mrs. Olive Beale, Cliff avenue, this afternoon. Mrs. Mary Greaney will give a paper on "New Years in Different Lands."

Mrs. Susan M. Johnson will be the hostess at the meeting of the Popular Authors Literary Club this afternoon. Papers will be given by Mrs. Helen L. Frasier and Mrs. Bertha Porter.

REVERE

A large number of Knights of Pythias and ladies, as former parishioners, will attend the reception tendered the Rev. Allen A. Stockdale, a former pastor here, in Ford hall, Boston, this evening.

Neptune lodge will hold a dinner, followed by election of officers, roll-call and entertainment at Grand Army hall this evening.

BROOKLINE

Brookline's annual town meeting will be held tonight at 7:30 p. m., when, besides the customary appropriations and routine matters, questions of unusual interest, such as the possible purchase of the Technology field, the forming of a town-planning board and the three-year term for selectmen will come up for discussion and vote.

NEEDHAM NOW HAS CHAPTER OF THE EASTERN STAR

NEEDHAM, Mass.—Three hundred members of the Order of the Eastern Star from Greater Boston were present in Needham town hall last night to witness the constitution of a new chapter, Wistaria chapter, No. 1387, Needham.

Grand Matron Eva B. Apted and Grand Patron Isaac N. Marshall were the constituting officers, and were assisted by Grand Marshal Ella F. Bemis, Associate Grand Patron Walter E. French and Associate Grand Matron Sophie E. Fowle.

Following the ceremony of constituting the new officers of the chapter were installed as follows: Worthy matron, Gertrude W. Queen; worthy patron, George A. Adams; associate matron, M. Frances Pease; secretary, Mabel J. Sewall; treasurer, Dilla F. Adams; chaplain, Caroline S. Kimball; conductress, Edith B. Greeley; assistant conductress, Minnie M. McCrackan; marshal, Edith E. Toone; organist, Edith F. Lyman; Adah, Lillian S. McIntosh; Ruth, May E. Beck; Esther, May H. Wiggins; Martha, Florence E. Bowers; Electra, Mabel E. Nason; warden, Jennie L. Hines; sentinel, George F. Hines. The chapter now has 105 members.

LYNN NEW YEAR PLANS ARRANGED

LYNN, Mass.—Plans for the municipal New Year exercises include a band concert on the common beginning at 11:15 p. m., followed by a flag salute. At 11:30 singing of carols by 500 voices from churches and choral societies of the city will begin. At 41:57 10 buglers on the roof of the armory will sound taps, then there will be silence until midnight, which will be announced by the stroke of the fire alarm. The buglers will then sound reveille, and all assembled, will sing "The Star-Spangled Banner" to the music provided by the band of 40. The common will be outlined with a string of 1000 colored electric lights.

ROCHESTER WINS MEDAL OF HONOR

The Massachusetts Horticultural Society has awarded the George Robert White medal of honor for the year 1913 to the park commission of the city of Rochester, N. Y. This is the fifth annual award of this medal for eminent service in horticulture. It is given to the park commission of Rochester in recognition of its efforts in establishing an important collection of trees and in exploring the flora of western New York and adjacent regions.

WOMEN MINISTERS TO BE LISTED

Names and addresses of women ministers of all denominations in the United States will be collected by a committee appointed at the Women's Ministerial Conference of Liberal Churches which was held in Ballou hall, Universalist building, Boylston street, yesterday afternoon.

FRATERNITY IS TO DINE, CLOSING ITS CONVENTION

Trustees of Alpha Delta Sigma, However, Will Remain in Session at Malden Until Thursday for Organization

MAYOR IS TO SPEAK

Delegates and visitors from all parts of New England and the middle West are participating in the annual convention of the Alpha Delta Sigma fraternity in Malden today. Tonight will come the dinner which will close the convention session, although the trustees will remain in session for organization until Thursday.

Yesterday the delegates were welcomed by a reception committee of the Malden members of Tau chapter, with Herbert Evans as chairman. They were met at the North station and escorted to Malden, where a brief business session was held. Yesterday afternoon they were taken on an automobile ride through the parks about Boston and visited many of the principal Boston public buildings. Last night they were guests of the Malden members at a theater party and at the Malden Club and the Malden Y. M. C. A.

The fraternity is one of the largest of the high school fraternities in the country, with 16 chapters and a membership of about 2500 besides an alumni membership much larger. Its chapters are located throughout New England, the middle West and Washington, D. C.

At the dinner tonight former Councilman M. D. Williams of Malden will be toastmaster and the speakers will be Mayor Charles Schumaker of Malden, C. Chester Hayward of Washington, D. C.; Harry E. Jones of New Haven, Conn.; Glen Moyers, Jr., of Detroit, Mich.; Warren E. Sprague of St. Louis, Benjamin Bragg, Jr., of Springfield, Mass

BOSTON, MASS., TUESDAY, DECEMBER 30, 1913

Window Glass Making Transformed by Modern Ways

Industry That for Centuries Baffled Inventors of Late Sees Great Mechanical Successes—Machinery Replaces Hand

SHEETS CONTINUOUS

For hundreds of years the process of manufacturing window glass other than by the crude hand methods effectively resisted all efforts of inventors and skilled mechanics, until within the last 15 or 20 years, when this art has been mastered and now machinery is rapidly displacing the hand processes, as in so many of the other arts.

A man with a blowpipe up to comparatively recent time represented the only method of producing window glass, and the sheets were limited to about two feet by three feet, even then containing defects which could not be avoided. By the perfecting of the cylinder and sheet-drawing processes it has recently become possible to manufacture glass of good quality and beautiful clarity in about the same manner that paper is made—that is, in a continuous sheet. Machinery does everything, taking the glass from the molten mass in the furnace, handling it automatically through all its changes until it is delivered on a table, ready to be washed, cut and boxed for shipment. These machine-made sheets have already been made as large as five feet wide by 10 feet long, and apparently the size is limited only by the size of the machine.

What Glass Is Made Of

Window glass, although one of the most common and useful materials in building construction, is to almost everybody a good deal of a mystery so far as concerns its composition and manufacture. Glass consists of one or more metallic silicates formed by fusing silica with various metallic oxides. It is not strictly a chemical compound, but rather a fused mixture of silicates of sodium, potassium, calcium, lead and barium. Silica is an oxide of silicon, and is found in nature as quartz crystal and sand, the latter being quartz crystal ground by the action of water. The metallic oxides fused with silica for glass are generally alkalis in the form of carbonates, sulphates, nitrates and hydrates, although oxides of lead, arsenic, manganese, iron, copper, zinc, cobalt, gold, etc., are used for various purposes.

Common window glass, known as alkali lime glass, consists of silica fused with lime (calcium hydrate) or limestone (calcium carbonate), with either pearl ash (potassium carbonate), soda ash (so-

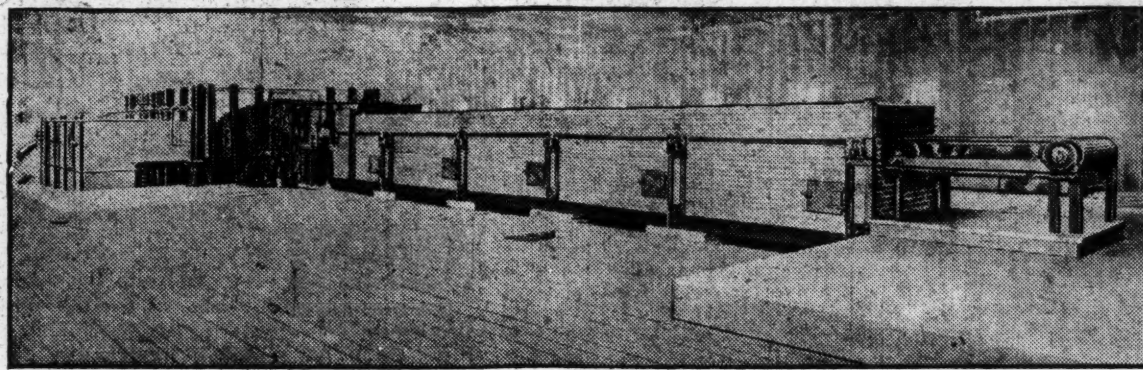
dium carbonate) or salt cake (sodium sulphate), although sometimes sodium nitrate (saltpeter) is used as an auxiliary base. A good batch of mixture before fusion for common window glass consists approximately of 56 per cent sand, 20 per cent unburnt limestone, 23 per cent salt cake and 1 per cent carbon. Crystal or flint glass is known as alkali lead glass, and generally consists of silica fused with potassium carbonate and lead oxide. For clear white glass, white sand, as free from impurities as possible, should be used and in nature many deposits are found 99 per cent pure silica. Glass is colored with iron, copper, manganese, cobalt, carbon, gold and other elements. Ferrous iron gives glass a green color. Ferrous iron can be oxidized to ferric iron with potassium nitrate, manganese dioxide or arsenic trioxide, giving the glass a yellow color. Manganese dioxide will give glass an amethyst color and used in the right proportion, the yellow glass resulting from the ferric iron can be made colorless. Certain oxides of calcium, copper and iron will color glass black; cobalt will make it blue, and gold will give it a red color.

Kinds and Processes

Transparent window glass may be classified according to its method of manufacture into crown, cylinder sheet, drawing sheet and plate glass. Crown glass is cut from a circular disk flattened from a blown sphere by centrifugal force. Very little crown glass is manufactured today. On account of the bulk of the cylinder sheet, the size of sheets vary, the largest being limited to about 25x33 inches. Crown glass is classed as ordinary, about one twentieth of an inch thick, and extra, about one sixteenth of an inch thick. The qualities are known as best, seconds and thirds.

Cylinder sheet glass is made from a blown cylinder by cutting off the ends, flattening it into a sheet. The cylinders are either blown by workmen called blowers or by machinery. "Cylinders made by blowers are known as 'hand blown window glass.' The hand blown cylinders are produced by blowing a bubble in a plastic mass of glass gathered on a blow pipe from a pot of molten glass, elongating and enlarging the bubble by blowing and swinging the mass in a pit until it becomes a long straight cylinder. The end of the cylinder is blown open by the enclosed air on heating the cylinder in a reheating furnace and covering the end of the blow pipe with the hand.

By rotating the cylinder the centrifugal force causes the end, softened by frequent reheating, to enlarge to the full size of the cylinder. The blowpipe is next cracked off by wrapping a hot thread of glass, or a fine iron wire,



World's first commercial continuous sheet glass drawing machine, Franklin, Pa.

heated to a dull red by an electric current, around the cylinder and then touching the thread or wire (the current being shut off) by a moistened pointed rod.

The cylinders are cracked open lengthwise by a long heated rod following with a moistened, sharp pointed rod, or, in some cases, cut with a diamond.

The split cylinders are gradually heated on a stone in a flattening oven, almost to the collapsing point, and smoothed or spread out by a moistened wooden block with a long handle. The sheet is finally tempered in an oven called an annealing lehr. The sheet is cleaned in an acid bath, after which it is cut to size, graded according to quality, sorted and packed in boxes, each containing 50 square feet of window glass. The thickness may vary from about one sixteenth to one fifth of an inch, according to the length and width produced. Single strength is about one sixteenth of an inch thick, and double strength about one eighth of an inch. Single strength is classed as AA, A, B, C, AA being the best quality. Double strength is classed as AA, A, B. The largest sheets made are 60 by 70 inches, and the smallest sizes cut are 6 by 8 inches.

Drawing Machines' Work

Machine blown cylinder sheet glass is made either by the cylinder pot drawing machine or by drawing cylinders, directly from a tank of molten glass, and in both methods air is blown into the cylinder during the drawing process. The cylinder tank drawing method, while being the ideal cylinder process, illuminating lading the glass, has not been used to any great extent commercially. Cylinders 20 feet long have been made by this process, and afterward cut into three lengths, split lengthwise and flattened.

There are two types of successful cylinder pot drawing machines, one a double reversible pot on transoms and the other two separate pots used to a unit, the principle in either case being that while a cylinder of glass is drawn from the bad glass is melted from the

other. The blowing process begins a few seconds after the heated head of the blowpipe enters the molten glass about one inch, the air being turned on carefully until a bubble appears under the blowpipe. The carriage is next started slowly upward, the air shut off for an instant, then gradually turned on again, forming a neck similar to that of a bottle. After the neck is formed the air valve is left at this point so the drawing averages about 40 inches per

minute, depending upon the quality, temperature and thickness of the glass. As the drawing continues a gradual increase in the air supply is necessary to maintain the pressure, and this is accomplished automatically by a piston as the carriage moves upward. The drawing speed also has to be increased to maintain uniform thickness of the glass due to the cooling of the glass in the pot. The continual changing of the atmospheric conditions prohibits any set drawing speed, and the machine operator is obliged to control the opening valve to the hydraulic cylinders which operate the drawing carriage. When the cylinder

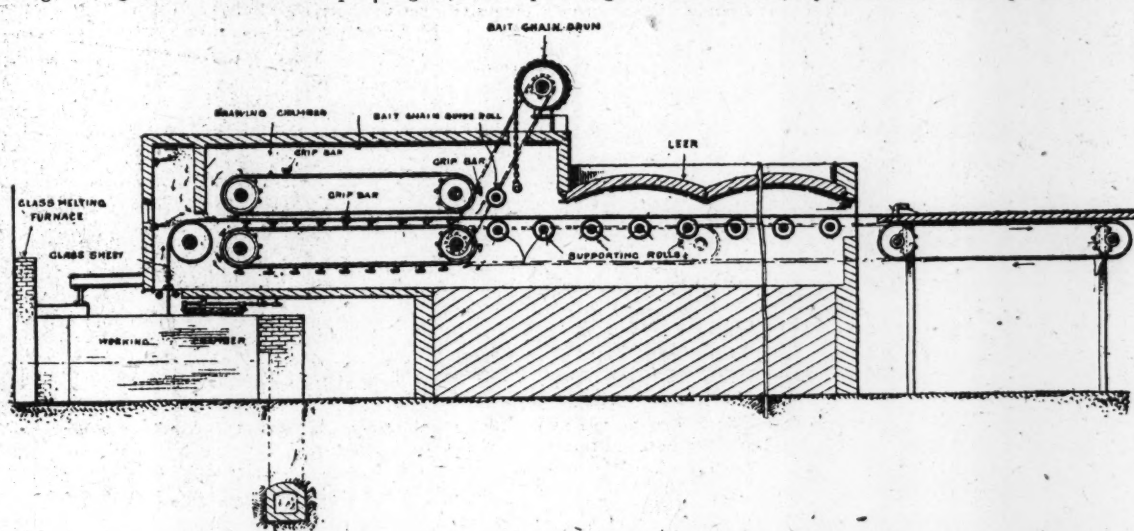


Diagram showing mechanism for drawing glass in a flat sheet without any hand work

tened. The American Window Glass & Machine Company of Pittsburgh uses the machine cylinder process, and is the largest window glass company in the United States, producing about one third of the window glass in America. Drawn sheet window glass is produced by a continuous process of drawing a sheet directly from a working chamber attached to a tank of molten glass. This is regarded as the ideal process of manufacturing window glass, as it eliminates the lading, flattening and blowing necessitated by the cylinder pot drawing method. The tendency of plastic glass to draw to a thread while being

drawn is overcome by imparting an upward and outward motion to the edges where the sheet is formed. This upward and outward motion was first given to the glass by means of partly immersed fire clay spheres, rotating outward where the plastic glass immerses into the sheet.

In a more recent sheet drawing machine the fire clay spheres have been displaced by inclined water-cooled metal rollers which grip the opposite side of both edges of the sheet where it is being formed. In starting the sheet a suitable bait is employed and after the plastic glass adheres is drawn upward and over a roll by separate power drawing apparatus. After the bait is severed from the sheet a continuous drawing motion is given to the sheet by two horizontal endless chain conveyors between which the glass is gripped.

The first commercial factory for making continuous sheet drawn window glass was built by the Colburn Machine Glass Company in Franklin, Pa., in 1907. The first box of A glass was shipped Feb. 12, 1908, to the Atlantic Refining Company and was the first window glass ever placed upon the market that was made by any continuous sheet process. The con-

tinued by imparting an upward and outward motion to the edges where the sheet is formed. This upward and outward motion was first given to the glass by means of partly immersed fire clay spheres, rotating outward where the plastic glass immerses into the sheet.

Plate Glass Making

Plate glass is manufactured by pouring a pot of molten glass upon a large iron plate with raised edges according to the thickness of the rough plate, rolling a large iron roll over the plastic mass and, after cooling and annealing, grinding and polishing the rough plate to the proper thickness and transparency. The rough plates are next cemented to circular horizontal tables 24 to 36 feet in diameter, the large pieces being placed central and the smaller ones around the outside with waste fragments filling in odd spaces.

The tables are transferred to grinding machines, where they are rotated by power applied through gearing beneath. The rotation of each table causes the rotation of circular sets of cast-iron-shod runners from above which rest on the glass and, by their action, together with sand and water, rapidly smooth the surface of the rough plates.

After the grinding process is finished each table is transferred to a polishing machine on which the ground plates are polished by the action of felt shoes, water and rouge. One side being finished the plates are turned, again cemented on the table and given the same grinding and polishing treatment. The grinding and polishing processes each require three to four hours, but the polishing uses the greater power, due to higher speed necessary. The largest sizes listed are 218 inches long by 132 inches wide, and 208 inches long by 138 inches wide. The largest plate glass manufacturing companies in the United States are the Pittsburgh Plate Glass Company, Pittsburgh, Pa.; Edward Ford Plate Glass Company, Toledo, O., and the American Plate Glass Company, James City, Pa.

STATE TO VOTE ON PROHIBITION

SACRAMENTO, Cal.—The proposition for total prohibition in the state of California will go on the general election ballot in 1914. The total number of names now on the petitions is 41,045.

The measure prohibits the sale or manufacture of intoxicating liquors in the state, except for medicinal and technical purposes.

MR. MORGAN GIVES TO POLICE

NEW YORK—J. Pierpont Morgan has given a check for \$1000 to the police pension fund, sent in recognition of the work done by the police at the services for Mr. Morgan's father, the late J. Pierpont Morgan.

FILIPINO IS A VERY EFFICIENT SOLDIER

Constabulary Police Country so Well That Peace Conditions Have Developed Generally—Use of Force Rarely Necessary

POLICE 5000 STRONG

If the question were to be asked, "What is the most active single civilizing agency today in the Philippines next to baseball?" the answer from many familiar with conditions there would be, "The constabulary." This is the view maintained by Frederick Chamberlin in his recent book "The Philippine Problem," a view which has been corroborated by practically every government report sent out from the islands for several years.

The Philippine constabulary is an organization unique in the history of the colonies in the far east, in that it is a body composed largely of natives who have been entrusted to quell disorder among their own people, and protect life and property in the various provinces. So well has their work been done that quelling disorder long ago became almost unnecessary on any extensive scale, and the energies of the constabulary have rather been devoted of late to such governmental duties as repairing or constructing telegraph or telephone wire, and preparing examinations for the municipal police, who are under the supervision of the constabulary.

The constabulary was first established in 1901 by an act of the Philippine commission, which provided that it was to consist of not less than 15 nor more than 150 Filipino privates, properly officered for each province, together with an American chief, upon whom should rest the duty of organizing and commanding the body. The officers were selected from the American soldiers, and these men were sent into every province to enlist natives.

The intimate knowledge of the country possessed by the natives was the obvious reason for making them members of the constabulary, and, contrary to the expectations of the skeptical, has proved a valuable asset in the 11 years since then in keeping peace in the islands. The natives have known in advance from what quarters trouble could be expected, and because of this the attempt to organize outbreaks has often been discovered early enough to enable its being promptly suppressed by the arrest of the leaders. Mounted and on foot the members of the constabulary have patrolled their own provinces, and when they have

needed extra help in putting down uprisings or in tracking down leaders and desperadoes they have been aided by soldiers from the United States troops.

Evidence of the effective work done by the constabulary may be found in the last annual report of the director, in which such statements as these occur: "Constabulary officers are governing in Ifugao and Nueva Vizcaya, and doing good work in other places." "In this district there are but two bandit chiefs at large. Neither is active except as a fugitive." "There has been no organized band operating in this district this year. The practice of headhunting among the mountain tribes is almost discontinued." "Peace conditions in this district have continued satisfactory throughout the year. There have been the usual crimes incident to the state of society in the region, but no organized bands exist and no important leaders are out."

Two satisfactory results that have come from the use of natives in the constabulary have been a lessening of the expense in maintaining peace, inasmuch as twice as much would be required to pay American soldiers serving in this capacity as is needed to pay Filipinos, and the giving of employment to natives who otherwise would likely be idle or up to mischief. Moreover, through con-

tinued service in the constabulary the native young men show marked improvement, and whereas at the beginning many of them were stoop-shouldered and unkempt, at the end of a year or two they have learned to carry themselves with a soldierly bearing that makes them seem entirely different persons.

In addition to the constabulary there has been established the municipal police, an organization under the supervision of the constabulary who prepare the examinations for candidates to the police force and prescribe their arms and uniform. The latter is similar to that worn by the constabulary, with navy blue substituted for red trimming. Through the influence on the municipal police, which the constabulary is able to exert through supervision, the municipal force has been made more efficient, and the whole country has benefited by this cooperation on the part of those appointed to keep law and order.

Today there are about 5000 on the constabulary roll. Fully 20 per cent of the officers are now Filipinos and others will be advanced as soon as they develop the necessary qualities. "The prospect before every Filipino boy," says Mr. Chamberlin in his book, "that he may at some time be a member of this body, is enough to stimulate him to great efforts to improve. These straight young soldiers,

full of the snap and vigor of the best of regulars exhibit, are absolutely trustworthy, and they maintain a morale that is most admirable and which may be seen reflected in an uplift of the entire surrounding country. Of course, now they are seldom called actively into stirring work, their presence being sufficient to enforce order."

HOTEL BILTMORE PLANS OPENING

NEW YORK—The Biltmore, a 26-story hotel, near the Grand Central terminal, will open its doors to the public for the first time Wednesday night. This hotel is really a part of the terminal since it rises over the tracks and platforms. Guests desiring to leave New York may take an elevator from the hotel lobby to their train.

The Biltmore, since it had no cellar to excavate, has established a record in construction. The structure, which covers an entire block, bounded by Vanderbilt and Madison avenues and Forty-third and Forty-fourth streets, was begun on March 1 of this year. Its completion is two months ahead of the contract requirements. The erection of its steel frame was completed on Aug. 15.

FRISCO SYSTEM MAY COMPROMISE WITH OPERATORS

Conferences With Telegraphers Today Expected to Result in Agreement to Avert Strike

ST. LOUIS, Mo.—Receivers of the St. Louis & San Francisco railroad are to meet the committee of the Order of Railway Telegraphers today in an attempt to reach an agreement in the demands of the men for more wages and better working conditions. Indications are said to point to an understanding whereby a strike will be averted.

James W. Lusk, chairman of the receivers, said Monday night that he thought an agreement would be reached. The outcome of the conferences thus far may be summarized as follows: The company has agreed to a wage increase but not to the 15 per cent asked. The company has agreed to pay overtime, but not double overtime.

The chief points now at issue have to do with conditions. Telephone circuits were operated on Monday over most of the system.

NAVAL ACADEMY HEAD TO LEAVE ANNAPOLIS, Md.—Capt. John Gibbons, superintendent of the naval academy, is expected to be relieved from duty here not later than the first week in June.

LETTERS OF PIONEERS IN MINNESOTA CALLED A GIFT OF HIGH HISTORIC VALUE

MINNEAPOLIS, Minn.—Two trunks of letters and documents left by Franklin Steele, one of the founders of St. Anthony, have been presented to the Minnesota Historical Society by Capt. Will E. Steele of Minneapolis, a son of the pioneer, and have been declared by Warren Upham, secretary of the society, to be the second most valuable acquisition in the history of the society.

A wealth of historical material is included in the collection. The only one thought to surpass it in value is the Sibley collection, left by former Governor Henry H. Sibley.

The collection includes 4000 letters written to Mr. Steele by pioneers of territorial days, including Philander Prescott, Martin McLeod and John H. Stevens, says he Journal. There is a map of the "city of Ft. Snelling" which was plotted by Mr. Steele when he acquired the fort reservation from the government in 1857. It was planned to found a great city on the fort site, but these plans were checked when the civil war broke out in 1861 and the government wanted the fort property again as a place to mobilize troops.

Mr. Steele then sold the tract back to the government. He had plotted a city reaching two and a half miles west from the point; and including a levee on the

flat by the Minnesota river, and a right of way for the "Minneapolis, Fairbault & Cedar Valley railroad," later shifted to the river bank and used by the Milwaukee & Minnesota division. The map was made in 1857 by Thomas L. Moncure, and with it is an abstract of title to the site of the proposed city. Mr. Steele came to Minnesota in 1837 from Pennsylvania and in 1838 was made sutler at Ft. Snelling. Account books he kept as sutler are in the collection, showing accounts with army officers.

With Caleb Cushing he acquired the original water power site at St. Anthony Falls, and with others founded the city of St. Anthony. He also built the first bridge which ever spanned the Mississippi river, the old suspension bridge to Nicollet island, a wooden affair held up by small cables and superseding Captain Tappan's ferry.

In his later years Mr. Steele operated a private bank on Third street and dealt extensively in real estate, having large holdings around Minnehaha Falls and along the Mississippi river above the falls to the city. He was one of the first regents of the University of Minnesota.

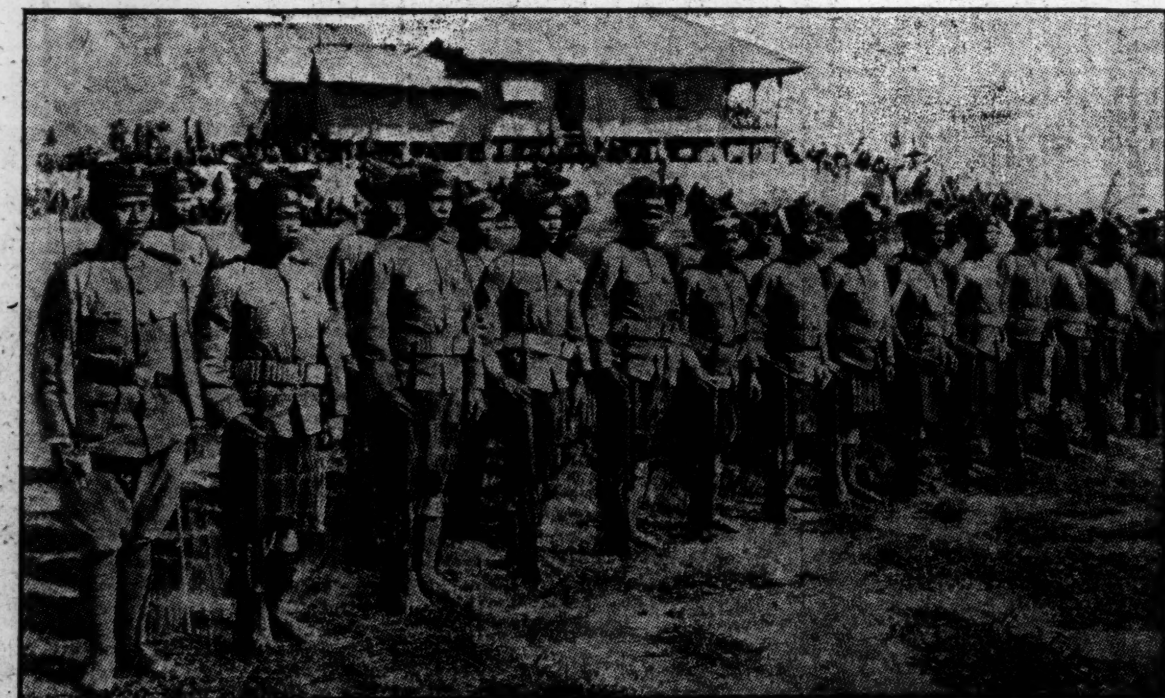
The Steele collection contains 32 account books kept by Mr. Steele between the years of 1847 and 1861, also a bundle of newspapers and pamphlets which has not been examined.

Most of the collection has been inspected by Dr. W. W. Folwell as material for his history of Minnesota which is being prepared under auspices of the state historical society.

MIDDLESEX G. A. R. AND W. R. C. MEET IN MELROSE HALL

Members of the Grand Army and Women's Relief Corps from all parts of Middlesex county opened their annual convention in Memorial hall, Melrose, at 10:30 this morning with a business session. The Women's Relief Corps then adjourned to the First Congregational church, where the members completed the business of their organization while the G. A. R. session was concluded at Memorial hall.

At noon a dinner was served by corps No. 16 of Melrose at the Congregational church. This afternoon there was an entertainment in Memorial hall. Addresses were given by members of the order with Com. Albert A. Carlton of U. S. Grant post 4 of Melrose presiding.



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2 minutes from tube and trains. Suites, single rooms, catering, valetage, attendance, inclusive from two guineas. Use of general dining room, hot and cold baths, telephone.

BOARD AND RESIDENCE

119 West End Lane
West Hampstead, London, N. W.
Pleasant home, highly recommended. VERY ACCESSIBLE. MODERATE.

HYDE PARK, LONDON
Paying guests received. Every home comfort. Excellent cooking. Moderate terms. One minute Park and tube. 20, INVERNESS TERRACE. Tel. 4205 Padd.

HOME ACCOMMODATION
Offered to those taking up official appointments in London, diplomatic or otherwise, for six months or a year. Highest references given and expected. MISS DIANA JACKSON, 21, Gloucester Terrace, Hyde Park.

PAYING GUESTS (2 or 3): refined home, open situation; or would let furnished. MADAME P., 38 Burton Gardens, Acton Hill, W.

RICHMOND
The MISSES STEPHENS receive paying guests at "Cleve," 41 Montague Road, Richmond, Surrey.

LONDON

LAUNDRIES

Hillside Laundry
CHISWICK PARK, W.
Telephone 874 Chiswick

New Model premises now open.

The Most Up-to-Date in London

Inspection invited. No specialities.

All work washed clean and beautifully finished.

Dyeing and Cleaning
by most modern methods

Price lists with copy of testimonials on application to Managers.

Laundry
The Langholme Laundry
POINT PLEASANT
Putney Bridge Road, S. W.
Price List on Application

LAUNDRY
Old Oak Farm Laundry
3 AND 5 BLOEMFONTEIN AVENUE
Shepherds Bush, W.
Electric fittings, hot air drying
MRS. PURDY, Manageress
Phone 494 Chiswick

LADIES TAILORS
WILLIAMS & SON
100 OXFORD STREET
LONDON, W.
(Over Henry Heath, Ltd., Hatter)

HIGHEST CLASS WORKMANSHIP ONLY

Costumes from £3.0

Long Overcoats from £12.6

HABITS, SPORTING COATS, GARDENS, ROBES, ETC.

Estimates on application.

About 2000 patterns to select from.

Expert Ladies' Tailor
French Model Designer
Costumes from 5 Guineas

MAISON A. ALEXANDER
20 BUCKINGHAM PALACE ROAD, S.W.
(Opposite Goring's)
Two minutes from Victoria Station

LADIES TAILORS & HAT MAKERS
Established 1880.

HART & SON
LADIES' TAILORS
AND
HAT MAKERS
MELTON RIDING HABITS
From £7.0

MELTON RIDING HABITS
From £7.0

MELTON RIDING COATS
From £13.0

COSTUMES from £6.0

184-186, Regent Street
LONDON, W.
Also at Eastbourne.

Patterns and Sketches on application.

MILLINERY
Smart Millinery
FROM £1.0

Miss Threadingham
158 SLOANE STREET, LONDON, S. W.
(Over Best's Trunk Shop)

Hats for All Occasions
SMART AND UP TO DATE
Always a large selection in stock
Moderate prices

MAISON ODETTE
28 HIGH STREET
Notting Hill Gate, LONDON, W.

DRESSMAKERS AND MILLINERS
HELENA BORRIS
Court Dressmaker and Milliner
Day, Evening, and Reception Gowns.
American and Colonial Orders a Specialty.
48, Beaufort Gardens, Brompton Road,
Over Capital and Credit Bank.
Tel. 4426 Kensington LONDON

TAILORS
Furlong & Kelly
IRISH TAILORING DEPOT
For Ladies and Gentlemen
130 OXFORD ST., LONDON
(Opposite Bourne & Hollingsworth)
Best Class Irish Goods only. Best Workmanship only. Moderate Prices.

FURRIERS
ROBERTS & GEEN
4, Conduit Street, Regent Street,
LONDON, W.

HIGH CLASS FURRIERS AND LADIES' TAILORS
Handsome Fur of latest design always in stock

REMODELING A SPECIALTY
Phone 122 Mayfair

BOOT MAKERS
ROOTS AND SHOES
at moderate prices.
W. AYLIFFE AND SONS,
24 Sloane Square and 110 Kings Rd.,
London, S. W.

REPAIRS neatly and promptly executed.

LONDON

REMOVALS

Smithers & Son
Est. 1845

CARPETS
LINOLEUMS
FURNITURE
Kingston-on-Thames

PAINTERS AND DECORATORS
SCHOFIELD & CO.
17, Hanover Sq., London, W.
DECORATORS, PLUMBERS,
ELECTRICIANS, PAINTERS, &c.

Phone Mayfair 3918
All principal lamps stocked
Small Orders Carefully Attended To

PICTURES RESTORED
W. D. WILKESON
Established 40 years

RESTORER
OF OLD VARNISHED, COLOURED AND PLAIN PRINTS, WATER COLOURS, CHAYONS, AND PASTELS
Drawings and Prints Mounted in any Style
Every Description of Art Restored
12, Poland St., Oxford St., LONDON, W.

COMESTIBLES
And Other High-Class
TABLE DELICACIES
Ask your grocer for it, and, and is, or send post card mentioning the Monitor to EDMUNDS & RICHIE, Ltd., Empress Works, James St., London, W.

BOURNEMOUTH JEWELERS
Strong 9ct. Gold Wrist Watch
PATENT EXPANDING BRACELET
Reliable 15 Jewel Lever, as illustrated, £5.50
Other prices, £4 to £6.10

MEADER, Jeweller
Bournemouth.

ESTATE AND HOUSE AGENTS
BOURNEMOUTH
ESTATE AND HOUSE AGENTS
JOLIFFE FLINT & CROSS
Arcade Chambers
Illustrated Registers Post Free

PENSIONS
BOURNEMOUTH, Crag Hall, first-class, liberal Pension. Fine position on celebrated West. Coast. Views of winter residence. Over 40 bedrooms. Spacious dining, recreation and drawing rooms. Lounge, Billiard Room, etc. Separate tables. Moderate. Illus. Tariff. HINE, Proprietor. Phone 200. Telegrams, Cragged, Bournemouth.

BOURNEMOUTH — BARNON'S COURT
BOSCOMBE — Highly recommended Pension. Central for sea and land excursions. South aspect. Pictures of leather-clad Dartmoor. 2s. 6d., 5s., 10s. 6d. each.

STROUD BOOK SHOPS
The SESAME BOOK SHOP
AN IDEAL COUNTRY BOOK SHOP
Books of every description. Any book obtained. Full London discount. Cheap artistic colour-prints. Medical prints, etc. Carriage paid on orders over £1.

STROUD, GLOS.
BRISTOL
STATIONERS
W. J. SOUTHWOOD, Stationer, Queen's Rd. Bristol. Send for Judge's Beautiful Post Card Views of Bristol (48 designs), 1d. each. Every card a Picture. Also water-colour. Paintings of leather-clad Dartmoor. 2s. 6d., 5s., 10s. 6d. each.

HOTELS
LYNDAL HOTEL
(Residential and commercial). Quiet, pleasant, central, well equipped (supp. by C. H. Clifton Bristol. Mrs. Lethaby Morgan.

BOLTON
MUSICAL INSTRUCTORS
MISS MARY BROWN
Teacher of Voice Production and Singing. Acton Method. 27, North Parade, Tuesdays. Address Ingleside, Glade St., BOLTON.

DARLINGTON
MUSICAL INSTRUCTORS
MRS. INCH, teacher voice production, singing, visits Newcastle, Sunderland, and neighbouring towns: 6 Langholm Crescent, Darlington.

SOUTHSEA
ART FURNISHERS
AT Moderate Prices
GEORGE GRAY (Southsea) Ltd.
Castle House, Castle Road.

DRESSMAKING
HIGH CLASS DRESSMAKING
Underskirts and Corsets kept in stock
MISS ARMOUR, 19 Nelson Road, Southsea.

BLACKPOOL
SPIRELLA CORSETS
FOR THE BEACON "PERFECT FITTING" PAPER PATTERNS, and "SPIRELLA CORSETS" address Jones and Walton, Talbot Chambers, Talbot Square, Blackpool.

APARTMENTS
APARTMENTS—MRS. McNEILL, 151 Lytham Road, Blackpool. Near South Shore Station and Sea.

PERTH
CHRISTMAS SPECIALTIES
DEMPSTER'S
SCOTCH CONFECTIONERY
SHORTBREAD, CAKES, BUNS
2s. 6d. to 10s. Carr. P. Main St. Bakery.

MANCHESTER

CARE OF THE CLOTHES

THE CARE OF THE CLOTHES
Dry Cleaning
PRESSING, REPAIRING, ALTERATIONS
"My Valet" (W. H. Wall)
42 Albert Street, 6002
St. Peter's Square
MANCHESTER
And at 36, Moorfields, LIVERPOOL
"I am very pleased with the way you have pressed my clothes."—Seymour Hicks.

PRINTERS
JOHN TAYLOR
Printer
Tel. The Queen's Press 6002
42 Albert Street, 6002
Central MANCHESTER Central
Superior printing at the right price.

LIVERPOOL
COSTUMIERS
G. H. LEE & CO., LTD.
BASNETT ST., LIVERPOOL

THE HOUSE OF QUALITY and VALUE

COSTUMIERS, LADIES' TAILORS
Leading Establishment in the North of England for
MILLINERY, UNDERWEAR, COSTUMES, GENERAL OUTFITTING, MANTLES, GENERAL DRAPERY

SPECIALISTS in Furs, Blouses, Gloves, etc.

CHINA AND GLASS
MANSON AND CORLETT for high class CHINA and GLASS at moderate prices. 31 Lece Street, and 405 Smithdown Road, LIVERPOOL.

BOARD AND RESIDENCE
49 PERCY STREET—Superior Rooms, well appointed, central position, excellent cooking. Phone: 2084 Royal MISS MARY TURNER.

HARROGATE SWEETMEATS
Famed for more than 70 Years

FARRAH'S Harrogate Toffee
A really delicious Sweetmeat (Candy)
Only makers

JOHN FARRAH, Ltd.
HARROGATE

COAL
ACQUITAGE & KETTLE, WELL, 24, Oxford Street, HARROGATE.

ROCHDALE MILLINERY, ETC.
HOYLE & CO.,
Albion House
ROCHDALE, ENG.

Ladies' Wear Specialists
MILLINERY,
Furs, Costumes, Blouses, Gloves, Scarves, Hugs, Neckwear, etc.

HOSIER AND OUTFITTER
THE NEW
LLAMA RUBE WOOL
UNDERWEAR
For Ladies and Gentlemen
Patterns and Price Lists on Application to
R. N. LUPTON
25 and 27 Yorkshire St., ROCHDALE

MILLINERS
Haslam & Walton
MILLINERS
ROCHDALE
Exclusive Designs at Popular Prices
71A DRAKE STREET

BRADFORD
TAILORS
JOHN HAIGH
LADIES' and GENTLEMEN'S TAILOR
Motor Clothing Specialist
6, HALLFIELD ARCADE, Manningham Lane, BRADFORD
(Satisfaction Guaranteed)

STAINED GLASS
Estimates Given for Any Country

THE BRADFORD STAINED GLASS and LEADED LIGHT WORKS
Decorative Glass for All Purposes
W. LAZENBY & SON, Tel. 1041.
26 to 24 Northgate, BRADFORD.

RESTAURANTS
The TOKIO CAFE and RESTAURANT CO., Ltd.
Bradford, Yorkshire, England
PIECE HALL YARD—Near Exchange.

DYEING AND CLEANING
High Class Dyeing and Dry Cleaning. Costumes, Blouses, Suits, etc., Dry Cleaned in Superior Style.
H. PRECIOUS (Department 5)
Vaughan St. (Tel. 1356) BRADFORD
Your patronage respectfully solicited.

WOOLS
Wool, Nolls and Cross-Bred Tops
J. S. COWLING
18 Nelson St., BRADFORD
WILKINSON, 18, 24, 30 Fountain Street, Manchester, Eng. Tel. City 1045.
All enquiries promptly attended to.

PUBLIC STENOGRAPHERS
TYPEWRITING and shorthand offices—legal, literary, commercial copying. MISS HUSON, 18, 24, 30 Fountain Street, Manchester, Eng. Tel. City 1045.

MANCHESTER

FURNISHINGS

WARING & GILLOW LTD
Furnishers & Decorators to H.M. the King
DEANSGATE, MANCHESTER, ENG.

ANNOUNCE THEIR
JANUARY SALE OF HIGH-CLASS FURNISHINGS

Believing that "Monitor" readers will respond to our announcements, we cordially invite you to visit our beautiful showrooms between Jan'y 5th and 24th, when all our stock of artistic home equipment is being offered at a

SPECIAL DISCOUNT OF 10%
(2s. in the £) off marked prices, besides many bargains at even greater reductions.

HATTERS
"TWEEN" HATS
Humor the shape of the head to a sense of delightful ease.
The ONLY Felt Hat that is made in HALF SIZES

A SHAPE for every FACE
and a SIZE for every HEAD

SOLE MAKERS
J. Moores & Sons, Ltd.
DENTON, NR. MANCHESTER

MOTOR CARS
MAX R. LAWRENCE
33, Blackfriars Street, Manchester
Telegrams "Autocar." Telephone 2885 City.
Sole Agents for
WOLSELEY CARS in Manchester and District.

HALLFORD COMMERCIAL VEHICLES in Lancashire, Cheshire and North Wales.
ATKINSON STREET
Repairs to all makes, a specialty.

WOOD PRESERVATIVES
THE ORIGINAL BRITISH WOOD PRESERVATIVE
AZIDE & Co. Timber, ropes, etc., and the prevention of dry rot, fungus, damp, insect attacks, etc. Valuable against the attack of White and Teredo.
Beware of cheap imitations that are only stains. Manufactured only by JOSEPH DEE & SONS, 5 CROSS ST., MANCHESTER. Contractors to H. M. Government. N.T. 1899 City T.A. "Delight, Manchester"

SEEDSMEN
DICKSON & ROBINSON
SEEDSMEN TO H.M. THE KING OF ENGLAND
GARDEN AND FARM SEEDS
BULBS, PLANTS, ROSES, ETC.
Catalogues post free anywhere.

MANCHESTER
Versey's Ltd.
St. Ann's Square, Manchester
COURT DRESSMAKERS, LADIES' TAILORS, FURRIERS AND MILLINERS.

MADAME MILLS
32 and 34 King Street
MANCHESTER
Court Dressmaker, Milliner, Ladies' Tailor and Furrier
Also at Gervis Place, BOURNEMOUTH

DRESSMAKERS AND MILLINERS
MISS OLIVER
Dressmaker & Costumier
7 Burlington Street
Oxford Road, Manchester.
Wanted, apprentices, small salary given

SHOE SPECIALTIES
HARGAN'S LTD.
66, Cross Street,
MANCHESTER
The HARGAN shoes for LADIES and GENTLEMEN are perfectly modelled and splendidly made.

EDUCATIONAL
GREENWOOD'S COMMERCIAL COLLEGE—All commercial subjects. Specialist in handwriting. Individual instruction to each pupil. Separate room for ladies. Prospectus post free. 5, John Dalton St., Deansgate, Manchester, Eng.

Other European advertising on next page.

MANCHESTER

FURNISHINGS

WARING & GILLOW LTD
Furnishers & Decorators to H.M. the King
DEANSGATE, MANCHESTER, ENG.

ANNOUNCE THEIR
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SPECIAL DISCOUNT OF 10%
(2s. in the £) off marked prices, besides many bargains at even greater reductions.

HATTERS
"TWEEN" HATS
Humor the shape of the head to a sense of delightful ease.
The ONLY Felt Hat that is made in HALF SIZES

A SHAPE for every FACE
and a

CLASSIFIED ADVERTISEMENTS

Advertisements on this page are read by a widespread clientele whose well directed purchasing power is unrivaled and which relies upon the dependability of Monitor advertising. This advertising has produced astonishing results and opened up new fields for the development of many and various lines of business.

RATES

With cuts or display type: 1 to 13 times, 15c per line per insertion; 13 to 25 times, 12c per line per insertion; 26 or more times, 10c per line per insertion

RATES

Set Solid: 1 or 2 times, 15c per line per insertion; 3 or more times, 10c per line per insertion; measure, 18 lines to the inch, 6 words to the line.

EUROPEAN ADVERTISEMENTS

AUSTRALIAN ADVERTISEMENTS

SHEFFIELD

STEEL FOR TOOLS

To Tool Steel Users. Ask for "Cat Brand"
THE BEST OF THEIR KINDS
"CAT BRAND" HIGH SPEED STEEL. (Air hardening.)
TOMPKIN'S 101 HIGH SPEED STEEL. (Air and Oil hardening.)
Selected Crucible Cast Steel for Tools, Chisels, Blades, Etc.
MINING STEEL FOR DRILLS AND JUMPERS
FLOCKTON, TOMPKIN & CO., Ltd.
Newhall Steel Works, SHEFFIELD

HEATING AND VENTILATING

ALFRED GRINDROD & CO.
Heating & Ventilating Engineers
SHEFFIELD
Phone 1122

MISCELLANEOUS

FURNISHED HOUSE TO LET
BEXHILL.—To let, well furnished house on sea front. Ten guineas a week, 12 bed, 4 sitting rooms, good offices. Two servants left if desired. WILLIAMS, Sandringham, De La Warr Parade, Bexhill, England.

SITUATIONS WANTED

OLD PUBLIC SCHOOL BOY returned after 8 years in Canada, desires employment in mechanical engineering. Knowledge slight. Kemsley, Wargrave, Berks.

LEEDS

TAILORS

S. B. GILLATT
3/5 KING EDWARD STREET
LEEDS.
LADIES' AND GENTLEMEN'S
TAILOR
MODERATE PRICES
BEST WORKMANSHIP

ELECTRICAL ENGINEER

ALBERT INNES,
A. I. E. E.
ELECTRICAL ENGINEER
and CONTRACTOR
2, ALBION PLACE, LEEDS.
Telephone 1821.
Specialty:—Country House Lighting,
High Class Work. Estimates Free.

WHOLESALE GROCERS

WHOLESALE GROCER
LEEDS.
Tel. Central 2227
General Supply Stores
Horsforth Tel. 88

JOINER

JOINER—A. PRATT Thirls Street,
Beckett Street, Leeds. Property and Furniture Repairs promptly attended to.

PAINTERS AND DECORATORS

CARTER AND FRANKLAND
PAINTERS AND DECORATORS
Hyde Park, Leeds. Tel. C.2100

BERLIN

PENSION

OLD ESTABLISHED PENSION. Herr
Steinberger, Berlin, W. 50, Nauenberg-
str. 35-36 II. Excellent board, electric
light, warm water, underground railway
in front of house. Inclusive terms \$12.50
a day, reduction for longer period.

MISCELLANEOUS

High Class Home School for Girls
(Facing sea.)
The Misses Astle, Southolme, Lowestoft.
Eng. Thorough English education. Music
and Painting. Foreign languages. Prepara-
tion for exams. Highest references.
FRÖBELIAN SCHOOL
ILKLEY
Preparatory Boarding School for
Boys and Girls.
Apply MISS KNIGHT.

MELBOURNE HOUSE, YORK, Est. 1870

A commercial and civil service school
for boys 8 to 16 years of age. Principal,
GEORGE ARMSTRONG.

SHEFFIELD

STEEL FOR TOOLS

To Tool Steel Users. Ask for "Cat Brand"
THE BEST OF THEIR KINDS
"CAT BRAND" HIGH SPEED STEEL. (Air hardening.)
TOMPKIN'S 101 HIGH SPEED STEEL. (Air and Oil hardening.)
Selected Crucible Cast Steel for Tools, Chisels, Blades, Etc.
MINING STEEL FOR DRILLS AND JUMPERS
FLOCKTON, TOMPKIN & CO., Ltd.
Newhall Steel Works, SHEFFIELD

DUBLIN

LADIES' TAILORS

C. P. MUMFORD
LADIES' TAILOR
FURRIER
Special
Attention to
Foreign and
Colonial Orders.
18 and 19 Suffolk St., DUBLIN

STATIONERS AND ENGRAVERS

Cambridge Ltd.
18 and 20 GRAFTON STREET
Dublin
Visiting Cards Engraved

HAT AND GOWN SHOP

For the latest fashions controlled by taste
and economy. Proprietor,
MRS. ARTHUR BELLINGHAM
27, Dawson Street

HOTELS

DUBLIN.
Stay at THE COLLEGE HOTEL,
College St. Central. Comfortable. Moderate.
Vegetarian Cafe. College Street.
Princess Cafe. Grafton Street.
Dublin's popular resorts.

DUBLIN

MAPLE'S HOTEL
KILDARE STREET
First-Class
Central, quiet, moderate terms.

BELFAST

IRISH LINEN

IRISH LINEN
IRISH LACE
IRISH CAMBRIC HANDKERCHES.

These are unequalled the wide world
over and when united with the name
MURPHY & ORR buyers know they have
a guarantee that they are getting the
VERY BEST that can be produced.

LOVELY INITIAL HKFS. Pure Linen,
from 6s. doz.
CHARMING CROCHET LACE COLLARS
from 4s. 6d. each.
Postage extra.

ILLUSTRATED PRICE LISTS FREE.
MURPHY & ORR
18c Belfast, Ireland
Established 1825.

WATER SOFTENER

**HARD WATER RENDERED AS SOFT
AS RAIN WATER**
by filtration through the artificial sand
"PERMUTIT"
For particulars apply to F. R. WEBB,
Engineer, Randalstown, Co. Antrim

EDINBURGH

BACON, CHEESE AND BUTTERMEN

George Gibson & Son
SPECIALITIES IN
Finest Hams
Bacon's Best Quality
Specially Selected Butter
and Cheese of
Excellent Flavour
41 QUEENSFERRY STREET.
Telephone No. 2286 Central.

TAILORS

James C. Laughton
Ladies' and Gentlemen's
High-Class Tailor
18 and 19 Crichton Place
PILRIG
EDINBURGH
Phone 3755.

FLORISTS

THOMAS FORTUNE
Court Florist
17 Queensferry St., Edinburgh
CUT FLOWERS, ROSES, CARNATIONS,
FLORAL DESIGNS
Carefully packed and sent to all parts

ELECTRICIANS

William Bryden & Son
ELECTRICIANS
ELECTRIC LIGHT INSTALLATIONS
FROM CORPORATION MAINS
Water Power, Oil or Gas Engines.
55 George Street 206 Bath Street
EDINBURGH and GLASGOW
Tel. Central 364 Tel. Douglas 627

FRUITERER AND FLORIST

M. GIBB
FRUITERER AND FLORIST
Vegetables and Potatoes a Specialty
4, SPRING GARDENS, STOCKBRIDGE
EDINBURGH
Tel. 421 Central

DANCING

DANCING
MR. D. G. MACLENNAN
The Albert Hall, Edinburgh.
Classes and Private Lessons in All Dances
Summer Season at Carnegie Hall,
New York City.

COAL

FAMILY COAL MERCHANT
ANDREW STEWART, Colliery Agent.
Herlioth Coal Depot, Warriston Road,
Edinburgh. Telephone 3539X Central.

APARTMENTS

JOPPA, EDINBURGH—Apartments, su-
perior, close to beach, Waverley car fare
20 terms moderate; also board. MRS.
CAYNIE, 3 Morton St.

HULL

REDWOOD CREOSOTED
REDWOOD CREOSOTED
FENCING AND GATES
FARM BUILDINGS
Apply
RICHARD WADE SONS
& CO., Ltd.
HULL. Dept. C.

BRIGHTON

BOARD AND RESIDENCE
BRIGHTON, ENG.
DUNBLAIR BOARDING ESTABLISH-
MENT, 43-44 Upper Rock Gardens
Board-Residence from 5s. per day. Electric
light, Billiards, Garage. Close Sea. Tel.
1622 Kemp Town.

GLASGOW

TRAVEL

**Glasgow & South
Western Railway**

WHEN VISITING THE
LAND O' BURNS
ask for tickets via the Midland and
G. & S. W. Railways.

OVER 100 GOLF COURSES
SERVED BY THIS RAILWAY

Magnificent Hotels at Glasgow (St.
Enoch), Ayr, Turnberry and Dumfries.

St. Enoch Station, DAVID COOPER,
Glasgow. General Manager.

SHORTBREAD

Home-Made Shortbread
MISS JEANIE GIBB
STRATHVIEW, KILMALCOLM, N. B.
Tins 1s. 3d. and 2s. 6d. Post Free.

SHIP BROKERS

ERL. ANSTENSEN
SHIP BROKER
93 HOPE ST., GLASGOW
Telegrams: "Anstensen"

PARIS

DRESSMAKERS

WEEKS
150, BOULEVARD HAUSMANN
PARIS
Smart Dinner and Reception Gowns.
SPECIALTY—Tailor-made Gowns.

PREMET
Place Vendôme No. 8
PARIS
Tel. Louvre 26-75 Central 99-16
Robes, Mantoux, Lingerie, Fouritures

RESTAURANTS

THE MARLBOROUGH
5 rue Cambon (rue de Rivoli) PARIS
SPECIALTY
American Cookery, Corn Bread, Dis-
cuits, Griddle and Buckwheat Cakes, Corn
Beef Hash.
Soda Water Fountain, Candy
Open 5 a. m. to 7 p. m.
Breakfasts, Lunches

PENSIONS

PENSION
Mme. Roudet, 14 bis rue Raymond, Troc-
adero. Superb view. Communication with all
parts of the city. Excellent table. All mod-
ern conveniences—phone, electricity, lift, etc.

PARIS—Attractive Pension
12 Avenue Jules Janin, entrance 12 Rue
de la Pompe, near Bois de Boulogne.
Every modern convenience. Recom-
mended.

DANCING AND DRAMATIC ART
THE ART of Movement for musical ex-
pression. Dancing, Dramatic Art. MAN-
FIELD, 27 Rue Boilestien, Paris.

THE MONITOR AS A HOME PAPER
IS A SUCCESSFUL MEDIUM FOR
SCHOOL ADVERTISING

INSURANCE

The I. O. A.

The Insurance Office of Australia
Capital Authorized..... £250,000
Capital Subscribed..... 100,000
Capital Paid Up..... £5,500
"Australians should support their own
company."

Head Office, 263 George St. Sydney

INSURE WITH
WESTERN ASSURANCE CO.
Capital £15,350

FIRE MARINE
Lowest Rates Prompt Settlements
New South Wales Branch
11 Bond Street, SYDNEY

**Commercial Union
Assurance Co. Ltd.**

FIRE AND PLATE GLASS
Funds exceed £23,000,000
Pitt and Hunter Sts., SYDNEY

FIRE INSURANCE
**NORTHERN ASSURANCE
COMPANY, Limited**
Funds £7,700,000
80 Pitt Street
SYDNEY

T. PERRIS
INSURANCE BROKER
Union Bank Chambers, 68½ Pitt Street
Telephone City 1311
Fire, Marine, Plate Glass and Guarantee
Assurance effected at lowest rates.

HOUSEHOLD NEEDS

Stoves and Ranges
Hot Water Apparatus
and Reliable Plumbing
For the best see

James Ward, Ltd.
501 GEORGE ST., SYDNEY, N. S. W.

PAINTERS AND DECORATORS

H. A. TAYLOR
MODERN PAINT WORKS
1, Malden Lane, SYDNEY
Manufacturer and Expert Painter
and Decorator

DAMP PROOFING A SPECIALTY
Tel. Pad. 663

E. ATKIN
PAINTER, DECORATOR
AND
GENERAL CONTRACTOR
Park Road, Marrickville

ACCOMMODATIONS

Macquarie House
129 MACQUARIE STREET
Opp. Botanical Gardens

SYDNEY
HIGH CLASS ACCOMMODATIONS
Phone City 4485

TYPISTS

MRS. and MISS BOULTBEE
TYPISTS
Union Bank Chambers, 68½ Pitt Street
Tel. City 1123

PHILADELPHIA ADVERTISEMENTS

Persons may leave advertisements at 1713 Sansom Street, Room 431

WOMEN'S SPECIALTIES

Gaede Importer
GOWNS
READY-TO-WEAR
TAILORING AND DRESSMAKING
MILLINERY
Wade Corsets
1732 CHESTNUT STREET

GOWNS TAILORING
Snook
3321 WALNUT STREET

Novelties of Exclusive Design
Art Needlework
Beadcraft
Germantown Novelty Shop
62 WEST CHELTON AVENUE
MELLSOP & McKEE
MILLINERY AND GOWNS
Own materials made up. Appointments
3906 Chestnut st. Tel. Preston 2270 D.

MILLINERY—BAIM—GOWNS
3214 SPRUCE STREET

CONFECTIONERY

Ringe's Candies
Always Fresh—Delivered Parcel Post.
3343 WOODLAND AVENUE
Telephone Baring 14-18

FLORISTS

Charles Imbrie Kent
FLOWERS
Flowers telegraphed to all parts of the U. S.
Walnut and 40th Sts. Tel. Preston 3727.

MAGAZINE AGENCIES

ALL MAGAZINES—Club rates: cata-
logue, W. M. S. MULLEN, 1919 Wakeling
st. Bell Tel. Frankford 314-A.

JEWELERS

William Farmer & Co.

LIMITED
Vice-Regal Jewellers
34 HUNTER ST., SYDNEY

The leading house in Australia for
Diamond and Gem Jewellery.

An invitation to visitors is respectfully
solicited to view our show rooms.

A fine selection of Australian
Stones and extra fine Black Opal.

DAIRY PRODUCTS
The Dairy Farmers Co-operative
Milk Co., Ltd.
North Sydney Branch, Lane Cove Rd.
Purest milk, cream. Butter supplied in
any quantity.
Our carts call twice daily in the city
and all suburbs.
Head Office, 700 Harris St., Ultimo.

CAFES

Hill's Cafe
51 CASTLEREAGH ST., SYDNEY
(Three doors from the Hotel Australia).
This high-class Cafe Restaurant is well
situated in the center of the city of Syd-
ney and is known for its excellence in
catering.

ADVERTISING EXPERT
GEO. W. MARTIN
Advertising Specialist
Ocean House, Moore St.

REAL ESTATE AGENTS

RAINE AND HORNE
Sydney, Australia
AUCTIONEERS, LAND AND ESTATE
AGENTS, ATTORNEYS UNDER
POWER, AND VALUATORS.
RENTS AND INTERESTS, ETC., COL-
LECTED.
ESTATES MANAGED.

DENTISTS
Telephone 905 City

Mr. W. Holme Nolan
DENTAL SURGEON
"WYOMING"
179 Macquarie Street
SYDNEY

CONFECTIONERY
92 QUEEN STREET

WOOLHARA
Cannibara. Confectionery, Ice Cream Parlor
and Soda Fountain

**AUSTRALIAN
ADVERTISEMENTS**

for the Monitor may be sent to
MR. JOHN O'BRIEN
Somerset House, Moore St.,
SYDNEY.

CONFIRMATION

Mr. W. Holme Nolan
DENTAL SURGEON
"WYOMING"
179 Macquarie Street
SYDNEY.

CONFIRMATION

CONFIRMATION

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CONFIRMATION

DAVID JONES, Ltd

Opp. G. P. O. SYDNEY

FOR
Drapery Furnishing
and All Your
Needs in Clothing
TAILORING

Miss Horwood
141 Elizabeth St., SYDNEY

Tailor and Costumiere

W. NICHOLSON
HIGH-CLASS TAILOR and
COSTUME MAKER
48 Castlereagh Street
SYDNEY

DRY GOODS STORES

Mrs. Williams
138 MILITARY ROAD
Neutral Bay, N. Sydney
Drapery, Haberdashery, Hosiery,
Laces, Gloves and Neckwear

PRINTERS AND STATIONERS

VALE & PEARSON
Printers and Stationers
2 Castlereagh Street
SYDNEY

MEAT EXPORTERS

AUSTRALIAN FROZEN MEAT
Correspondence invited by
THE PASTORAL FINANCE ASSN. Ltd.
WOOL AND PRODUCE BROKERS
FROZEN MEAT EXPORTERS
Cable "Kiritibir" SYDNEY, N. S. W.

PRIVATE HOTELS

THE ASTOR
123 Macquarie Street
First-Class Private Hotel
Beautifully situated, overlooking Botanical
Gardens and Harbour
SYDNEY, AUSTRALIA.

HARDWARE
"The Home of Noted Low Prices"
For General Hardware, Drapery
Furnishings, Tools of Trade

Nock & Kirby, Ltd.
188-194 GEORGE ST., SYDNEY

CONFIRMATION

CONFIRMATION

CONFIRMATION

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CONFIRMATION

SCHOOLS

BRUSSELS

RATES

With cuts or display type: 1 to 12 times, 15c per line per insertion; 13 to 25 times, 13c per line per insertion; 26 or more times, 10c per line per insertion

CLASSIFIED ADVERTISEMENTS

Advertisements on this page are read by a widespread clientele whose well directed purchasing power is unrivaled and which relies upon the dependability of Monitor advertising. This advertising has produced astonishing results and opened up new fields for the development of many and various lines of business.

RATES

Set Solid: 1 or 2 times, 12c per line per insertion; 3 or more times, 10c per line per insertion; measure, 12 lines to the inch, 6 words to the line.

KANSAS CITY, MO., ADVERTISEMENTS

WOMEN'S SPECIALTIES

Stores at
Kansas City
St. Louis

Kline's

MAIN, THRU TO WALNUT

OUR FIRST January White Sale

OF Undermuslins

BEGINS JANUARY 2ND, 1914

We have assembled a really wonderful variety of fine Undermuslins at remarkably low prices for this first White Sale. There are many exceptional reductions worthy of greatest consideration.

WOMEN'S SPECIALTIES

Stores at
Cincinnati
Detroit

WOMEN'S SPECIALTIES

Lunch in Our Tea Room

Rose Esterly

1204-06 MAIN

"Outfitter to Mother and the Girls"



OUR
ENTIRE
FALL
STOCK
NOW
ON
SALE
AT

1/4, 1/8 and 1/2
Reduction

You all know "Rose Esterly" garments are high class and very exclusive.

We invite you to this

Big After Holiday Sale

Our "KINDERLAND" will offer big values in Little Folks' Clothes.

Lunch in Our Tea Room

Lemmon Hair Shop

MANICURING-MARCEL WAVE
301 SHARP BUILDING
Cor. 11th and Walnut Streets.

Brinley

CORSETS MADE TO ORDER
Cleaned and Mended
305 Altman Building.
ALLISON'S HAIR SHOP
HAIR DRESSING, MANICURING
Hair Goods, Toilet Articles
309 SHARP BLDG.
Home Phone Main 1446

MADAM MILLER

LINGERIE
Beautiful Gift Boxes, containing useful
hand-made articles. 504 Lillis Building.

LADIES' TAILORING

C. W. NEWTON
LADIES' TAILOR
Northeast corner Tenth and Main Streets
Four East Tenth Street
Prices reasonable.

LADIES' TAILORING BROOKS

Room 520 Mo. Bldg., 1023 Grand Ave.

MILLINERY

EGNER
MILLINERY WE DO REMODELING
CARDS AND BOOKLETS
216 East 11th St., KANSAS CITY, MO.
Home Phone 6000 Main.

CLEANING AND PRESSING

EUREKA
CLEANERS & PRESSERS
3442-44 Brooklyn
Parcel Post orders Given Prompt Attention

REAL ESTATE

2825 HARRISON—Beautiful stone house
for sale; large hall, parlor, dining room,
library, kitchen and refrigerator room
first floor; 4 bedrooms and tiled bath
second floor; 2 finished rooms third floor;
first and second floors finished in oak;
splendidly decorated; price \$5800. Ad-
dress 710 Commerce Bldg.

REAL ESTATE MORTGAGES

FIRST MORTGAGE LOANS
made on Kansas City, Mo., improved real
estate.

FIRST MORTGAGES FOR SALE

A. E. LOMBARD, Vice-President
1019 GRAND AVE., KANSAS CITY, MO.

INSURANCE

LYLE A. STEPHENSON
THE INSURER
Insurance Service That Serves
Telephone NOW, Main 1188 either phone
Grand and Floor
R. A. LONG BLDG., 118 East 10th

PHOTOGRAPHY

Miss Rieck
PHOTOGRAPHS—Conservatory of Music
and Art Building, 1029 Oak Street.

FLORISTS

Samuel Murray
Florist
STORE, 613 GRAND AVENUE
Both phones, 2670 Main, "One Store Only."

LAUNDRIES

SILVER LAUNDRY
"THE LAUNDRY OF QUALITY"
FAMILY WORK DRY CLEANING
CLEAN TOWEL DEPARTMENT
1012-1020 CAMPBELL ST.
Bell Main 710 Home tel. Main 2508

CHILDREN'S SPECIALTIES

THE BABY SHOP
Fifth Floor, Lillis Building.
Outfitters to Infants and Old
Children. Ready-to-Wear or
Made-to-Order.

KANSAS CITY

Merchants may send Monitor advertising
to N. E. RITCHIE, 710 Commerce
building

WOMEN'S SPECIALTIES

January
Clearance
Sales

in
All Departments
Commencing
Monday, Jan. 5th

Positive reductions of
one-fourth, one-third and
one-half on mid-winter
merchandise. See local
newspapers.

THE JONES STORE CO

We Give and Redeem Surety
Coupons

Hadden-Woodin
"The Exclusive Shop
for Women"

Clearance Sale

OF
SUITS AND COATS

AT
One-Half Price

DRESSES

One-third to One-Half
Off Regular Price

Dependable Garments at
these prices are

Real Bargains

200 Altman Building
Second floor
Southeast Corner Eleventh
and Walnut

PIANOS

Victrolas

\$15 to \$200

For a big Christmas trade we have
prepared by getting on our floors one of
the largest stocks of Victrolas and records
ever assembled under one roof at one
time in Kansas City or the great south-
west.

In three weeks we received over
\$100,000 worth at retail prices.

Our prices are as low as any in the
U. S. Remarkably easy terms. Write
for style, prices and record lists.

J. W. JENKINS
SONS MUSIC CO.
1015 WALNUT STREET
KANSAS CITY, MO.

HOTELS

Woodstock Hotel

322 HARRISON STREET
NEW MODERN FAMILY HOTEL
ROOMS SINGLE OR EN SUITE
Special Dinners Thursday and Sunday
six o'clock. Parties wishing to be served,
telephone a day in advance when possible.
Both phones. EARL L. DAVIS, Prop.

HAT CLEANING

National Hat Co.

HAT CLEANING
Old Hats Made New, Cleaned and Blocked
H. Phone M-4749.

SHOES

Besse Avery Co.

Latest Novelties, Greatest Values,
Ladies' and Children's Shoes.

Walk Over Boot Shop

Men and Women
LEVEN-LEVEN WALNUT STREET

KODAKS

The Fascination

of Kodakery
Get Out in the Open with a
Kodak. There is one
at our store waiting
to go with you. We do the finishing.
KANSAS CITY PHOTO SUPPLY CO.
1010 GRAND AVE.

JEWELERS

Bellevue Diamonds

Grand 5000
reel while you wait, making it abso-
lutely certain you get your own di-
amonds back. Special order work, repair-
ing and engraving. Full stock of diamond
mountings always on hand. KAMPEFF
JEWELRY CO., 508 Shubert Bldg.

FURNITURE

The Hocquard Furniture Co

"Factory to Fireside"
Terms if desired
1838-30 GRAND AVENUE

PRINTING

SNOW PRINTING CO.

Home Phone Main 4774
"Printing worth while."

DENTISTS

GEORGE W. CORDER, D.D.S., Dentist

Bell phone 236 Grand, Home phone 175 Main
Suite 222-233 Altman Bldg., 11th and Walnut

R. J. RINEHART, D. D. S.

Gloyd Building
KANSAS CITY, MO.

PASADENA ADVERTISEMENTS

MILLINERY



HOWARTER
EXCLUSIVE MILLINERY
DESIGNER OF AUTHENTICATIVE STYLES
AND IMPORTER OF PARISIAN NOVELTIES

292 EAST COLORADO ST.

Phone Col. 544

ELECTRICAL FIXTURES

ELECTRICAL FIXTURES

JEPSON-SALISBURY CO.

ELECTRICAL

28 E. COLORADO STREET

ELECTRIC FIXTURES AND APPLIANCES

Phone Fair Oaks 250

Interior Wiring and Supplies

WOMEN'S SPECIALTIES

T. W. Mather Co.
PASADENA, CAL.

DRY GOODS

WOMEN'S APPAREL

HOME FURNISHINGS

SHOES

Walk-Over

Shoes

We want you to buy Walk-
over Shoes only because you
feel that they will be thorough-
ly satisfactory in every respect.

It is our great pleasure to see the
hundreds of satisfied customers of
the store all over Pasadena.

The Walk-Over
Boot Company

AUTO SUPPLIES AND ACCESSORIES

Pasadena Rubber Supply Co.

Opposite Entrance Hotel Maryland

416 East Colorado St. Phone F. O. 198

AUTO ACCESSORIES

TIRES SUPPLIES

Everything for the Automobile

Sporting Goods

LAUNDRY AND DRY CLEANING

Laundry and

Dry Cleaning

WET WASH AND FINISHED

DRY CLEANING

SHOE REPAIRING

THE ROYAL LAUNDRY CO.

Phone 69.

CANDY SHOPS

GOING WEST?—Let us send California

Specialties in the Candy line to you and

your friends in the East. Mail Order De-
partment, THE CHOCOLATE INN, 127

Chaffin Ave., Pasadena, Cal.

CINCINNATI ADVERTISEMENTS

Persons may leave advertisements at 1608 First National Bank Bldg.

SHOES

POTTERS

SHOES

A household word

in Cincinnati

since 1866

We've Grown With the City

18-20-22-24 West Fifth Street

CINCINNATI, O.

TRUNKS AND BAGS

Bankhardt's

TRUNKS

AND

LEATHER GOODS

438 4-10 RACE ST.

FLORISTS

Julius Baer

FLOWERS

Main 2478, 2479

138-140 East Fourth

CINCINNATI, O.

TAILORS

The Busy Little

Tailor Shop

Superior Custom Tailoring at Prices that

Are Right. \$20.00 to \$35.00.

B. R. Dunn Co.

411 MAIN ST., CINCINNATI, O.

DENTISTS

DENTISTRY

ARTHUR P. WALTON, D.D.S.

823 Union Trust Building.

Cincinnati Merchants

may send Monitor advertising to 1608

First National Bank Bldg.

WOMEN'S SPECIALTIES

Tournament of

Roses

New Year's Day Pasadena celebrates the

25th anniversary of one of the most

unique celebrations in the world.

Gorgeous Floral Parades and Roman

Chariot Races in tribute to the all year

round climate of Southern California.

The Waldorf Hair Store

284 East Colorado Street.

Manufacturers of

ALL KINDS OF HUMAN HAIR GOODS.

Marcel waving, shampooing, manicuring.

Toilet Articles.

Phone F. O. 1912. Mms. L. Tacey.

PRINTING

Pasadena Stationery

& Printing Company

47 EAST COLORADO ST.; Phone Col. 108

PRINTING OFFICE

SPECIALTIES

Die Stamping and Engraving

RAZOR BLADES SHARPENED

ALL MAKES OF SAFETY RAZOR

BLADES SHARPENED TO CUT

BETTER THAN NEW.

Double edge \$3.50 a dozen, single edge

\$2.50 a dozen.

SHARPENING

667 North Orange Grove Avenue,

PASADENA, CALIFORNIA.

FUEL AND FEED

Coal, Wood, Hay and Grain

Union Feed & Fuel Co., 90 East Union St.,

phone Col. 2039. South Pasadena office,

1023 Mission St.; phone, Col. 539. L. A.

Home 35053.

BOOKS

BUY B. & C. BOOKMARKERS

AT

"THE BROWN SHOP"

100 EAST COLORADO STREET

PASADENA MERCHANTS

May send Monitor advertising to M. L.

CHAPPELLE, 639 Chamber of Commerce

Building.

DEPARTMENT STORES

STIEGER SYSTEM
of Department Stores
Albert Steiger Co.
Springfield
A. Steiger & Co.
Holyoke
Steiger, Dudgeon
Co., New Bedford
Steiger & Schick
Port Chester, N.Y.

HATTERS
WILLIAM K. HAND, Practical Hatter,
10 AVERY ST., few doors south of Adams
House. Soft, stiff, silk and opera hats
cleaned, pressed and retouched. Hats
banded and bound while you wait. Best
work. Street floor.

PONIES
Shetland and Welsh Ponies
FINE HILL FARM, Forest St.
MEDFORD, MASS.

AGENTS WANTED

RATES

With cuts or display type: 1 to 13 times, 15c per line per insertion; 14 to 25 times, 12c per line per insertion; 26 or more times, 10c per line per insertion.

DETROIT ADVERTISEMENTS

FURS

OUR GREAT ANNUAL FUR SALE

offers opportunities in fine quality, thoroughly reliable furs that are nothing short of remarkable. The unseasonable and unusually warm weather during November and December leaves us with stocks so great that extraordinary price-reducing has been resorted to in order to stimulate selling. Everything included—Women's and Misses' Fur Sets and Fur Coats, and Men's Fur Lined Coats.

The House of George

INCORPORATED
250 WOODWARD AVENUE DETROIT, MICH.
F. H. ROLLINS, Pres. and Manager

CAFES, RESTAURANTS, ETC.

DIXIE TEA SHOP
124 FARMER ST. Phone Main 120
DIXIE LUNCHETTE
1900 WOODWARD AVE. Phone North 5014
Lunches, Afternoon Teas and Dinners;
also Sunday evening dinners.

SHOES

SHOES FOR LADIES, BOYS AND MEN
THE ECONOMY SHOE HOUSE
61 and 63 W. Grand River Ave.

FURS

OUR GREAT ANNUAL FUR SALE

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The House of George

INCORPORATED
250 WOODWARD AVENUE DETROIT, MICH.
F. H. ROLLINS, Pres. and Manager

CAFES, RESTAURANTS, ETC.

MARGARET R. BURLINGAME, specializing in the "Woman's Viewpoint" in advertising. Booklets, circulars, folders and form letters written. National and local campaigns planned. 501 Free Press Bldg.

CLOTHIERS

JOHN D. MABLEY—Men's and boys' clothing. Best in the world for the money. Mabley's Corner, Grand River and Griswold.

The Monitor goes into the home because it is a daily paper that rightly belongs in the home.

For a free advertisement write your "wants" on separate piece of paper and attach it to blank at top of page 2.

CLASSIFIED ADVERTISEMENTS

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WASHINGTON, D. C., ADVERTISING

LADIES' TAILORS

Ladies' Fashion Shop, Inc., 1210, G. St., N. W.

IMPORTERS AND LADIES' TAILORS; FINE FURRIERS
All fur garments remodelled in latest style. Suits made to order from \$35 up. We can make you a suit to order and save you from \$10 to \$15. Give us a trial. Fit guaranteed. PHONE M 7511.

REAL ESTATE

134 Acres, 16 Miles From the White House

Light loam, clay subsoil; 30 acres in virgin timber. Balance cleared; well watered; in splendid neighborhood. Price only \$4000. Terms to suit. My specialty is suburban and farm properties near Washington, D. C.
W. P. McDOWELL, Washington, D. C.

ICE CREAM

Fussell's Ice Cream

Made with pure, rich, Pasteurized Cream
Phone North 192 and have it for dinner.
FACTORY 1324 14TH ST., N.W.
T. A. Wickham, Pres.

OFFICE SUPPLIES

THE SAFE-CABINET
For the office, bank, library and home.
Tested and approved by the Underwriters' Laboratories.
N. M. MINNIX CO., INC.
Steel and Wood Furniture.
701 Southern Building

FURS

Stinemetz Furs

12TH AND F STS.

Special Value Fur Sets \$50.00

LADIES' TAILORS

Ladies' Fashion Shop, Inc., 1210, G. St., N. W.

IMPORTERS AND LADIES' TAILORS; FINE FURRIERS
All fur garments remodelled in latest style. Suits made to order from \$35 up. We can make you a suit to order and save you from \$10 to \$15. Give us a trial. Fit guaranteed. PHONE M 7511.

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Stinemetz Furs

12TH AND F STS.

Special Value Fur Sets \$50.00

MEN'S SPECIALTIES

SIDNEY WEST

14TH AND G STREETS
MEN'S WEAR
Sole Agents for DUNLAP HATS, STEIN-
BLOCH CLOTHES

WOMEN'S SPECIALTIES

SMOOT & JELLEFF, Inc.

New winter styles. Suits and Coats in our
CLEARANCE SALE
Now in force. Extraordinary savings.
Every garment reduced, including Wooltex,
guaranteed for two seasons' satisfactory
wear.
1216 F St., N. W., WASHINGTON, D. C.

MUSICAL INSTRUMENTS

ANGELUS PLAYERS, KNABE PIANOS

and Victrolas, Victor records and player
music; factory prices and easy terms. W. F.
FREDERICK PIANO CO., 1212 G St.

GARAGES

AUTO STORAGE, accessories and repairs

the Garage, 719 and 11 St., N. W.
D. B. GISH, phone North 4844-4853.

APARTMENTS TO LET

FOR RENT—Five room flat; hot water

heat; \$28.00. 3033 O St., N. W., Wash-
ington, D. C.

PAINTS AND OILS

PAINTS, GLASS, FLOOR OIL

CHAS. E. HODGKIN, 913 7th St., N. W.

VARNISH STAINS FOR FLOOR

WATCH AND CLOCK MAKERS

E. P. RICKENBACHER

SWISS WATCHES AND CLOCK MAKER

309 Kenosia Bldg., 11th and G St., N. W.

MERCHANTS in Washington, D. C., de-
siring Monitor advertising should address:
F. L. SUMMY, 901 Colorado Bldg.

RATES

Set Solid: 1 or 5 times, 15c per line per
insertion; 3 or more times, 10c per
line per insertion; measure, 13 lines to
the inch, 6 words to the line.

WOMEN'S SPECIALTIES

Gifts in Jewelry

DIAMONDS—A new line, richly mount-
ed in Gold and Platinum. Rings,
Pins, Brooches and Lavalieres. Spe-
cial designs to order.

WATERS—Complete assortment in
standard makes. Bracelet Watches
for dress, street and sporting wear.
SOLID GOLD JEWELRY—A complete
line, including Signet Rings and Stone
Settings of all kinds. Brooches, Pins and
other pieces. Also full rowing of
gold filled and plated jewelry.

EXQUISITE GIFTS in Silver, Silver
Plate, Silver Deposit and Cut Glass.
A First-Class Jewelry Store Display
of Attractive Goods at Right Prices

45 WINTER ST., BOSTON

RESORTS—FLORIDA
FERNANDINA, FLA.; autolog; fine beach
and surroundings; daily trips to Cum-
berland Islands; Hotel, Daytona, European
style, under MRS. LOUIS N. LONG, The
Country Club, Farmington, Ct.; booklet free.

DE LAND, FLA.—Beautiful, progressive,
ideal winter resort; fine all year round
hotel, 1000 rooms; 1000 acres of land;
under Business League, De Land, Fla.

ROOMS
GAINSBORO ST., 76, Suite 4—Unfur-
nished, quiet, sunny room with large
closet; all conveniences; small, private
family; ref. exchanged. Tel. 2-2900.

6 MINUTES from Park st.; single and
double rooms to rent for men. CAM-
BRIDGE Y. M. C. A., 820 Massachusetts
ave.; electric lights and shower baths.

AGENTS WANTED
WANTED—Bright, energetic woman to
sell an importer's line of dress goods on
commission. Address E 3, Monitor Office.

WOMEN'S SPECIALTIES

WOLMANCO

Household

Aprons

of RUB-
BERIZED
CLOTH
protect
the dress
from water
or stains
of all
kinds.
Especially
useful in
the kitchen
and as a
protection
for the
dancer's
dress, and
all made
and fin-
ished in
White or in
black with
blue or
red stripes.

Price, knee length, 50c.
Full length, 75c. Send for illustrated
booklet on Women's Specialties.

NATIONAL UTILITY CO.
P. O. Box 5206

BOSTON

THE BAZAR

is the

APRON STORE

Bungalow Aprons, assorted
colors

LIKE CUT, 50 cents

OTHER styles 25 cents to \$1.00

133 No. Main St., Concord, N. H.

LAWYERS

JOHN C. HIGDON

Attorney and Counselor-at-Law

Central National Bank Bldg., St. Louis

WILLIAM C. MAYNE

Counselor-at-Law

New York City, 150 Broadway

ATTORNEYS can frequently secure
good non-resident clients by publishing
their professional cards in this column.

'The advertisements under this head
are inserted free and persons interest-
ed must exercise discretion in all
correspondence concerning the same.'

CLASSIFIED ADVERTISEMENTS

SPACE IS NOT GIVEN UNDER THIS HEAD TO ADVERTISEMENTS FOR PERSONS WANTED TO HANDLE GOODS ON COMMISSION
OR TO ADVERTISEMENTS SOLICITING BUSINESS PATRONAGE

BOSTON AND N. E.

HELP WANTED—MALE

ADVANCE AGENT for stereopticon lec-
tures wanted; good public speaker and
musical; for near Boston. Address J. A. MITCHELL, 92 Waltham St.,
Boston.

ALL-ROUND PRINTER wanted—Give
references, quote wages, for 10-hour week;
permanent position. HERALD PUB. CO.,
Boston, Mass.

EDITORIAL READER wanted, experienced
on editorial, tabular and statistical work;
age 25-35. Call or send stamp for blank.
STATE EMP. OFFICE (free to all), 8 Kneel-
and St., Boston.

APPRaiser, on machinery and office
supplies; experienced; must be able to
ferred; must furnish references; in city;
\$15-\$20. Call or send stamp for blank.
STATE EMP. OFFICE (free to all), 8 Kneel-
and St., Boston.

BLEACHER—Reliable, energetic fore-
man for modern cotton bleaching depart-
ment; must have executive ability and
experience with kiers and bleaching pro-
cess. JOHN NICKERSON, 29 Walker
av., Sayville, N. Y.

BOOKBINDER, experienced, work in
city, \$15 week. STATE EMP. OFFICE
(service free to all), 8 Kneeland St., Bos-
ton.

BOY WANTED to learn a trade; \$4
week. W. E. TAYLOR, 3 Bromfield St.,
Boston.

COMPOSITOR, in South Boston; \$11-\$13.
Call or send stamp for blank. STATE
EMP. OFFICE (free to all), 8 Kneeland
St., Boston.

FOREMAN, weekly and job office; state
wages and experience. NEWS, Ware,
Mass.

HAND CUTTER (on hat sweat bands),
in city; \$15-\$18 week. Call or send stamp
for blank. STATE EMP. OFFICE (free to
all), 8 Kneeland St., Boston.

MEAT CUTTER (meat and provision
store), in city; \$12-\$13. Call or send stamp
for blank. STATE EMP. OFFICE (free to
all), 8 Kneeland St., Boston.

MELTER (brass and aluminum), one who
understands galling preferred; in Wal-
ham; \$15. Call or send stamp for blank.
STATE EMP. OFFICE (free to all), 8 Kneel-
and St., Boston.

RIVERSIDE wanted, Apply R. F. STUR-
TEVANT CO., Hyde Park, Mass.

SHOE REPAIRER, Al man only; in
Cambridge; \$11-\$13. Call or send stamp
for blank. STATE EMP. OFFICE (free to
all), 8 Kneeland St., Boston.

SKIVER and PASTER, in city; \$11.
Call or send stamp for blank. STATE
EMP. OFFICE (free to all), 8 Kneeland
St., Boston.

WANTED—Stove plate molders; steady
work, full time; give references. WOOD
& BISHOP CO., Bangor, Me.

WANTED—Experienced of giving ac-
timates on upholstery and tablet work,
shade and drapery work; apply in person
or telephone. 121 Washington St., Brookline, Mass. Tel.
1913.

HELP WANTED—FEMALE

Al BOOKKEEPER wanted, proficient
in stenography; answer in handwriting. C.
HANN, 30 Kilyth rd., Brookline, Mass.

ASSISTANT—Lodging and board, except
dinners, to piano student, exchanged;
general assistance in family of one;
arrange for interview. MISS E. DICKER-
MAN, 31 Alston, Mass.

ASSISTANT BUYER wanted for our
dress and costume department; a capable
and thoroughly experienced woman who
held similar positions in the "better" stores
—one who knows her business, and is not
afraid of work; no other applications will
be considered; also SALESWOMEN of dresses
and costumes—up to date—with good re-
f. Apply at superintending office, 100
door, A. HALLPARK & CO., 35-41 Winter
street, Boston.

ATTENDANTS, state institutions in
out of city; 18 to 35 years preferred; \$20
month, board and room and washing. Call
Monday at 2. M. C. STATE EMP. OFFICE
(free to all), 8 Kneeland St., Boston.

BINDERY GIRLS, in city; \$6. Call or
send stamp for blank. STATE EMP. OF-
FICE (free to all), 8 Kneeland St., Bos-
ton.

BINDERY REPAIRATOR (experience
required); in city; \$12. Call or send stamp
for blank. STATE EMP. OFFICE (free to
all), 8 Kneeland St., Boston.

CANDY PACKERS and WRAPPERS,
in Somerville; piece work. Call or send
stamp for blank. STATE EMP. OFFICE
(free to all), 8 Kneeland St., Boston.

COMPOSITOR, temporary position—in
Medford; \$10. Call or send stamp for
blank. STATE EMP. OFFICE (free to all),
8 Kneeland St., Boston.

COMPOSITOR, experienced on job work,
Brookline, \$12 week. STATE EMP. OF-
FICE (service free to all), 8 Kneeland St.,
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Boston.

BOSTON AND N. E.

HELP WANTED—FEMALE

ASSISTANT JANITOR—Smart young
man wants work; best of references. A.
M. GRIGWORTH, 629 Tremont St., Bos-
ton.

COMPOSITOR, experienced on job work;
in Brookline; \$12. Call or send stamp for
blank. STATE EMP. OFFICE (free to all),
8 Kneeland St., Boston.

FACTORY GIRLS, wrapping and dipping
capsules, in Somerville; piece work;
Call STATE EMP. OFFICE, 8 Kneel-
and St., Boston.

FACTORY GIRLS, novelty work, in
Boston; \$12.25 years preferred; \$1 day.
Call STATE EMP. OFFICE, 8 Kneel-
and St., Boston.

FACTORY GIRLS, in Brighton; 21-25
years of age; \$1 day. Call or send stamp
for blank. STATE EMP. OFFICE (free to
all), 8 Kneeland St., Boston.

GERMAN GIRL wanted for housework;
in family. MRS. A. H. PIERCE, 6
Miller St., Quincy, Mass.; tel. Quincy
1338.

MAID wanted for general housework;
experienced preferred. MRS. F. W. ABBOTT,
104 Commonwealth St., Boston.

MATRON and householder, experi-
enced; wanted for private school; references.
Write to THE ALLY SCHOOL FOR
BOYS, West Newton, Mass.

POWER STITCHER, 5 cent fare from
Boston; piece work. Call or send stamp
for blank. STATE EMP. OFFICE (free to
all), 8 Kneeland St., Boston.

PROOFREADER, Al, experienced on ed-
itorial, tabular and statistical work;
in city; \$15 week. STATE EMP. OFFICE
(service free to all), 8 Kneeland St., Bos-
ton.

SALESGIRL, experienced on all grades
of goods; for 10 days immediately
after Christmas; call or send stamp for
blank. STATE EMP. OFFICE (free to all),
8 Kneeland St., Boston.

STENOGRAPHER, experienced on Smith-
sonian; in Walpole; \$15. Call or send
stamp for blank. STATE EMP. OF-
FICE (free to all), 8 Kneeland St., Bos-
ton.

STENOGRAPHER (bright beginner) \$5-
\$6 week; for 10 days immediately
after Christmas; call or send stamp for
blank. STATE EMP. OFFICE (free to all),
8 Kneeland St., Boston.

STENOGRAPHER, experienced on Smith-
sonian; in Walpole; \$15. Call or send
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Real Estate Market T Wharf Activities Sailings

Several parcels of South Boston property changed hands today and papers have gone to record. Among them are numbered 298 and 270 West Fifth street, two octagon front brick dwelling houses close to F street, owned by Mary E. Fernald and sold to Edward J. Moore. The two lots measure 2636 square feet and carry \$1400 of the \$8800 assessed value.

Ada T. Hayden sells a lot of building land on Vale street between Mercer and Dorchester streets, aggregating 10,900 square feet, taxed for a total of \$2500. James A. Quigley is the buyer.

South End property owned by Herbert N. Wilson was bought by Gerolamo Bonfigliano, consisting of a 3 1/2-story brick dwelling and lot containing 894 square feet of land. The assessed valuation is \$3108, including the \$1400 on the lot.

A parcel of land on Dakota street, near Bowdoin square east, has been sold by William J. Connelly to William Riley. There are 3360 square feet, taxed for \$900.

BUILDING NOTICES

Permits to construct, alter or repair buildings were posted in the office of the building commissioner of the city of Boston today as printed below. Location, owner, architect and nature of work are named in the order here given:

Center st., 290-307 rear, ward 22; Thos. G. Plant Co.; brick mfg. and garage. South st., 23-27, ward 25; J. Scott McLean, W. H. Harding; brick dwellings. Nazing st., 21-25, ward 23; S. Glaser et al.; Silverman Eng. Co.; brick tenements. Canterbury st., 415 rear, ward 23; Anna M. Gundal; frame tool house. Hampden st., 12, ward 17; Ellen Morrell; frame office. Liberty st., 10, ward 16; O. P. Day; frame storage. Humboldt st., 344, ward 21; Atlas Realty Co.; frame storage. Goldsmith st., 18 rear, ward 23; Westwood don; alter stores and mfg. Harrison st., 385, ward 9; Sarah Van Noor; don; alter stores and mfg. Washington st., 1067, cor. Compton st.; J. John Simerblatt; frame store and dwelling.

SUFFOLK REGISTRY TRANSFERS

The following list of property comprises the latest recorded transfers taken from the official report of the Real Estate Exchange:

BOSTON (City Proper)
Herbert N. Wilson to Gerolamo Bonfigliano, Acton st.; w. \$1.
Joseph Gilman to Grace L. Pharoah, Florence st.; q. \$1.
Grace L. Pharoah to Joseph Green, Commonwealth st.; q. \$1.

SOUTH BOSTON
Mary E. Fernald to Edward G. Moore, Fifth st.; w. \$1.
Same to same, W. Fifth st.; w. \$1.
Ada T. Hayden to James A. Quigley, Vale st.; 5 lots; q. \$1.

EAST BOSTON
Rebecca Cherry to Giuseppe Mastranno, Cottage st.; w. \$1.
Giuseppe Mastranno to City of Boston, Chelsea st.; rear; q. \$1.
Mary A. Plummer to Gastone Censullo, Maverick st.; q. \$1.
George A. Pollock to Malke Hech et al., Morris st.; q. \$1.
Thomas Gillick to Malke Hech et al., Wadsworth st.; q. \$1.
Rebecca Louis et al. to Samuel Lippin, Saratoga st.; q. \$1.

ROXBURY
Margaret O'Hare to Margaret A. MacDonald, Carlow st.; q. \$1.
Margaret A. MacDonald to Timothy O'Hare et al., Carlow st.; q. \$1.
Margaret O'Hare to Mary T. O'Hare et al., Carlow st.; q. \$1.
Horatio Davis et al. to Alice M. Brooks, Mindora and Prentiss sts.; d. \$3500.
Etta Reinsteins et al. to Bridget M. Mahoney, Brook av.; d. \$1.
Bridget M. Mahoney to Etta Reinsteins, Brook av.; d. \$1.
John S. Elbery et al. to Benedetto Catellina, Highland st.; d. \$1.

DORCHESTER
Stephen A. Koen to Elizabeth A. Koen et al., Hartford st.; w. \$1.
William J. Connelly to William Riley, Dakota st.; q. \$1.
Josephine A. Ringrose to Antonette Moyses, Eastman st.; 2 pcs.; q. \$1.
John L. Russell to Fred N. Russell, River st.; q. \$1.

WEST ROXBURY
Alice Williams to William A. Morse, Church st.; w. \$1.
Prop. of Forest Hills Cemetery to Francis Monahan of St. Clare, Wachusett st.; q. \$1.
John S. Cox to Katherine L. Lane, Fletcher st.; w. \$1.

HYDE PARK
William Elbery et al. to John N. Stenberg, Clifford and Hawthorne sts.; d. \$1.

SHIPPING NEWS

Due here Jan. 8, the White Star liner Arabic, Captain Finch, left Liverpool today, according to cable dispatches. Among the cabin passengers, aboard are: Prof. and Mrs. J. R. Parkhurst, R. Beale, Edward Butterworth, William Cooper, Mr. and Mrs. George Gregory, H. Jessop, Mrs. C. King, C. W. Randall, Mrs. Elizabeth Taylor, Harold Wells, Miss Emma Wells and George Wolkins.

On a passage from Norfolk to Luderitz Bay, South Africa, with a cargo of 1350 tons of coal, the British bark Rakaia, owned by Crowell & Thurlow of 33 Broad street, Boston, has put into St. Thomas, British West Indies, in distress, according to advices received here today. Her sails were blown to pieces, her deck houses swept away, the decks leaky, and the cargo showed signs of heating.

Rapid progress is being made on the tower for the old custom house, India and State streets. As the steel structure assumes greater height, the stone facing is being put in place just above the roof of the old building.

Completing a 27-day trip to Newfoundland, the schooner Gladiator, Capt. Emanuel Caton, has returned to Bucksport with 700 barrels salt bulk herring and 200,000 pounds salt cod. She is the first arrival with this fish reported at Bucksport this year. She will make another trip, this time for frozen herring.

Twenty thousand pounds of fresh fish were landed at Yarmouth, N. S., from the schooner Mildred Robinson to be shipped to Boston, according to today's report. She was the only arrival.

Summer conditions and smooth seas were encountered by the British steamer North Point, Captain Reavley, which reached port today from Fowey, England. Only 12 days were taken to make the passage. She brought 6875 casks of china clay and 2000 tons in bulk. A spar that appeared to be from a fisherman was sighted floating about 150 miles east of Boston Monday afternoon.

Moishe Iseinski, a Hebrew fish pedler, who made his daily pilgrimage to T wharf to secure a supply of acrod, red fish, etc., with which to engage in business, fell overboard today while he was getting out of the way of a team, and was rescued by two Italian fishermen who happened to be in a dory nearby.

Another report of buoys being extinguished has been brought in by Captain Frost of the steamer Melrose from Norfolk. He says that the Nobeka gas buoy in Vineyard sound and the No. 6 gas buoy in Great Round Shoal channel were not burning when he passed by. The Pollock Rip gas buoy, he reports, has dragged about three eighths of a mile from its proper position.

Conditions were easier at T wharf today, prices dropping before a weaker demand. Fresh fish remains scarce. Arrivals: Steamer Crest 30,000 pounds; steamer Wave 32,600, steamer Foam 39,000, schooners Flavia 11,500, Elizabeth W. Nunan 15,000, Manomet 7000, W. M. Goodspeed 10,300, Evelyn M. Thompson 9800, and Gyda 30 herring. The Crest also had 7000 scrod, 1500 soles, 30 halibut; Wave 6500 scrod, 300 soles; Foam 3500 scrod, 300 soles. Dealers quoted: Steak cod \$10.75 per hundred; weight, market cod \$4.75, haddock \$6.75, pollock \$3, large hake \$7, medium hake \$8.75, and chsk \$4.50.

Another steamer trawler is seen to start operations in local waters, it is reported today. The porgy steamer Long Island is fitting out at Greenport, L. I., for other trawling.

Gill netters comprised the only vessels at Gloucester today. Receipts totaled 100,000 pounds; fresh fish, mostly pollock.

Cid str Clyvegrove, Gulfport; Luchana, Progresso; Burstad, Frontera; Rotherglan, Antwerp via Norfolk; Borgstad, Tampico; Wayfarer, Liverpool, Frankmere, Antwerp; El Rio, New York; bark Donn, Oporto; schr Margaret M. Ford, Matanzas.

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Cid strs Clyvegrove, Gulfport; Luchana, Progresso; Burstad, Frontera; Rotherglan, Antwerp via Norfolk; Borgstad, Tampico; Wayfarer, Liverpool, Frankmere, Antwerp; El Rio, New York; bark Donn, Oporto; schr Margaret M. Ford, Matanzas.

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PORT OF BOSTON

Arrived

Str Melford Hall (Br), Abrams, Calcutta via Algiers.
Str Edison Light, Meech, Sewalls Point.
Str North Point (Br), Reavley, Fowey.
Str Governor Dingley, Linscott, Portland, Me.
Str Belfast, Curtis, Bangor, Me.
Str City of Gloucester, Linneken, Gloucester, Mass.
Tug Seranton, Totman, New York, two bgs Pocoon and Ampere.
Schr Maria O Teel, Eastman, Bath, Me.

Cleared

Str Lexington, Thacher, Philadelphia.
Str Ontario, Bond, Norfolk.
Str Belfast, Curtis, Bangor.
Str Governor Dingley, Linscott, Portland.

Sailed

Strs Zydyk (Dutch), Rotterdam via Philadelphia; A W Perry (Br) Halifax, N. S.; Boston (Br), Yarmouth, N. S.; City of Atlanta, Savannah, Melrose, Baltimore, Ontario, Norfolk; Lexington, Philadelphia; H F Dimock, New York; steam lighters Reliance, New York; Eureka, Rockport, Mass.; and Providence; tugs Eureka, Newport; towing barges Havana, Tipton and Pittsburg; Neponset, towing bgs Pocoon (from New York), Gloucester; schr Singleton Palmer, Newport News; Ontario, New York, towing bgs Metacomb, Pilgrim and David Wall; schrs Lyra (Br), Dipper Harbor, N. B.; J L Colwell (Br), St John, N. B.; St Anthony (Br), Digby, N. S.

New Arrivals

Strs San Jacinto, Galveston; El Cid, New Orleans; Finland, Antwerp and Dover; America, Philadelphia; Canada, Mediterranean ports.

Strs Cranium, Rotterdam via Halifax, N. S.; Oakfield, Las Palmas; Caribbean, Bermuda City; Montgomery, Savannah; Cherokee, Georgetown, S. C.; Tyler, Newport News and Norfolk; Chesapeake, Baltimore; cutter Itasca, two wrecks; derelict destroyer Seneca.

COASTWISE TRAFFIC

BALTIMORE, Dec. 29—Arrd strs Ontario, Glasgow via St. John, N. B.; Torrens, Jacksonville; Katie, Port Maria; Jos di Giorgio, Port Antonio; Manna Hata, New York, Sid str Cretan, Jacksonville via Savannah.

CHARLESTON, S. C., Dec. 29—Arrd strs Meltonian, New York; Huron, do; for Jacksonville; Lenape, Jacksonville for New York, both proceeded.

GALVESTON, Dec. 29—Arrd strs El Sol, New York, Cleared strs Indiana, Liverpool; El Occidente and Posillipo, New York. Sid strs Preston, Bocas del Toro; Niceto de Larrinaga, Kobe and Yokohama.

GULFPORT, Dec. 27—Arrd str Wearside, Montevideo; bark Gudrun, Buenos Aires; schr Harten W. Havana. Sid str, strs Samara, Tuxpan; 28, Rosa Lea, Zandam and Rotterdam via Port Arthur.

JACKSONVILLE, Dec. 29—Arrd str Mohawk, New York via Charleston. Sid 26, schr Geo. A. Lawry, New York; 29, strs Comanche, do; Suwanee, Baltimore.

NORFOLK, Dec. 29—Arrd strs Ravenscroft, Providence and cleared to return; M. E. Harper, New Bedford and cleared for New England port; Malden, Boston; schrs Margaret Haskell, do; Nellie W. Craig, in tow of cutter Onondaga, in distress, from sea; bgs Solus; W. H. Macy.

Cid strs Pennell, Dover f. o.; Tabort, Cristobal; schrs Waltham, Werner, Mayaguez; Dorothy, Creighton, Portsmouth. Sid str, strs Trym, Boston; Everett, do; Juniata, do; Anna, St. Georges, Bermuda; Barbara, Naples; Haakon VII, Kingston.

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WIRELESS REPORTS

(Note—Nautical miles on usual steamship routes from Boston lightship to St. John's, 490; Cape Race, N. E. 380; Nantuxet South lightship, 128; from Ambrose Channel lightship, to St. John's, 648; Nantuxet South lightship, 132; Diamond Shoal lightship, Hatteras, 330.)

SS Stelland (Br), Glasgow for Boston, was 570 miles from Boston light at 7:30 a. m. Monday.
SS Suchan (Br), Liverpool for Boston, was 400 miles east of Boston light at 4 p. m. Monday.
SS Minneapolis (Br), London for New York, was 1322 miles east of Ambrose Channel lightship at 6 p. m. Monday.
SS Etonia (Br), Antwerp for New York, was 490 miles east of Ambrose Channel lightship at 4:50 p. m. Monday.
SS West Point (Br), London for Philadelphia, was 190 miles east of Cape Race at 6:15 p. m. Monday.
Portland, was 380 miles east of Cape Race at 6:40 p. m. Monday.

SS Essex, Providence for Baltimore, was 22 miles southwest of Jupiter at 7 p. m. Monday.
SS Gilana (Br), New York for Barbados, was 400 miles south of Scotland lightship at 8 a. m. Monday.
SS Algonquin, Port Arthur for Beverly, was 200 miles south of Scotland lightship at noon Monday.
SS Algonquin, New York for Turks island, was 480 miles south of Scotland lightship at noon Monday.
SS Alamo, New York for Galveston, was 200 miles northeast of Jupiter at 7 p. m. Monday.
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World's Financial News Shoe Trade

ENCOURAGING CONDITIONS IN THE FOOTWEAR INDUSTRY

Interviews With Representatives of Various Lines Indicate General Expectation for Improved Trade in Coming Year—Hide Market Easier

The local shoe market is in a hopeful state of expectancy. Interviews with the traveling men who have returned from trips among the jobbers and retailers as well show that the confidence which the manufacturers place in the trade of 1914 is based on conditions exceedingly promising.

Representatives of all the different lines were seen and none expressed a doubt but that the future would yield a trade in excess of a year ago.

Merchants in the South and West were unanimous in reporting local conditions good, and many stated that their business showed a steady, if not a large increase.

At present the shoe business is practically the same as it usually is during a closing week of a departing year and what orders are received comprise small lots.

The official report of the number of shoes produced in Massachusetts during 1913 cannot be ascertained for some time, but as that for 1909 was stated to have been 187,000,000 pairs and as the records of increased capacity during the past year can be safely placed at 5 per cent it would be a conservative approximation to estimate the output for this closing year as over 200,000,000 pairs.

As a whole manufacturers are well satisfied with the 1913 volume of trade, although they were equally agreed that the percentage of profit was too small. The number of failures was not abnormally large, and this fact greatly assisted in making the year fairly profitable.

Prices for the opening season are well established, and though leather may be soft in spots, that which is most in use is in small supply and firm in price, so the concessions quoted on leather apply to slow selling stock. With the production under full control of the tanners it is perfectly reasonable to believe that they will not impair their interests by needlessly increasing their outputs. Therefore shoe leather values are not likely to recede unless conditions change for the worse.

Manufacturers of men's fine grade shoes report their factories running full and a fair accumulation of orders for future shipment. The retail trade has been very good, and the jobbers have done well considering the prices, which are apt to result in a business that is small compared with what they give to the medium grade, which is reported as showing a gain over the previous year.

Men's side leather goods are in good demand. The better grade has much business for future delivery, but trade of late has been light, which statement might apply to the cheaper lines as well.

Boys' and youths' shoes were liberally sampled when the salesmen were out. There were, however, less case orders taken than expected. Prices have been, and are now, working against large transactions, yet factories are busy.

Ladies' footwear appears to be having a duplicating trade of fair proportions. The turned lines continue in good demand, with a future which indicates a still greater trade. While incoming business was slack during the past week, there is a fair quantity booked and with what the buyers will place during January visit manufacturers feel quite assured of a steady trade from now on.

Misses' and children's shoes are in fair request. Factories differ as to activity although none are without work. The trade is somewhat spotty just at present, and some are very busy. There are, however, no pessimists among manufacturers of these grades, and the feeling is hopeful.

A softer tone to the hide market is in evidence and prices during December proved what a depressing power inactive buying has when it becomes general. Reported sales show that hides were off from 1/2 cent to a cent exceeding branded cows, heavy Texas steers and native cows, which sold from 1/2 to 3/4 cent more than a year ago.

The fact that there are sales made on private terms is more disturbing to those inclined to purchase than declared prices might be though they may be at figures low enough to create distrust. Leather buyers have a trait of imagining that things going on in their market which have the marks of secrecy must necessarily place them at a disadvantage, therefore it is quite evident that these confidential transactions are being used against the sensitive operators to the fullest extent.

Furthermore, the bearish feature now prevailing sprang from no sound tangible cause, for the cattle supply shows no increased ratio. In fact it must be a shade less than it was in October. The kill averages the same per week as a year ago.

From tanners it was learned that though the week's business was mediocre there is an undertone to the leather market which speaks a good demand after Jan. 1, and so confident are they of the truth of this that last week closed on as firm a market as has been seen this fall. There are those also who claim that present prices will appear low by the time factories are in full operation for the next season's run, but be this as it may the leather market contains so many controlling features that there is no cause for the shoe buy-

ers to anticipate any decline on desirable tannages.

The sole leather tanners pay little heed to the dullness which is always conspicuous in the fifty-second week of every year, with its holiday atmosphere and other annual causes which the trade is familiar with, therefore reports of this character were anticipated before interviews were obtained. All tanners voiced the same conditions, still the amount of activity claimed was surprisingly large, all things considered, as the sales of hemlock, union and oak sole leather ran into very satisfactory figures, top prices being the rule. Dealers were quite confident of a brisk business in the near future, and the firmness with which they are holding prices is convincing that their attitude is genuine.

About the same summary might apply to upper leather with perhaps the exception that there are some grades and weights which are not wanted by the shoe trade at present, while there are others which appeared "down and out" at one time may be noticed as "coming back" glazed kid being the most noticeable leather in this regard. Dealers would like to see a demand spring up for light skins, also heavy patent side leather. However, commercialism is not without its freakish and practical surprises, and so the slow selling grades of one season may surpass in the trading all other grades in the next run of activity. It has happened in the past and no doubt will again.

NO INDICATION OF MONEY FLURRY AT YEAR'S END

In the money market the year is going out peacefully. There are no signs of unusual stringency in call money. Rates will probably harden somewhat over the first, but there is not sufficient demand to cause any disturbance.

Locally, banks are not rich, and yet it is not believed that call rates will advance to over 6 per cent. Business in time money is dull. Some outside commercial paper is moving but almost entirely out of town. A prominent Boston note brokerage concern sold four months' endorsed factory paper in New York Saturday as low as 5 1/4 per cent, and choice single name commercial paper at 5 1/2 per cent and 6 per cent. These are the nominal rates here. Bankers are looking for a fairly firm money market until the latter part of January. It is figured that the subscriptions to the stock of the regional banks will cause a demand for money; then there will be a shifting of reserves under the new currency law, and if, on top of this, general business improves, conditions may be such as will warrant moderately firm rates.

Call money rules from 5 1/2 to 6 per cent. The 5 per cent rate has disappeared. Time money is dull at 5 1/2 to 6 per cent for practically all dates. Commercial paper moves slowly at 5 1/2 to 6 per cent. There were 11 New York institutions reporting less than the required reserve in Saturday's statement, four national, one state and six trust companies. This compares with seven institutions below the reserve required last week, six in the preceding week, and 18 in the corresponding week last year.

In New York, money on call at the stock exchange rates at 3 1/2 per cent. Time money is 4 1/2 to 5 per cent for 60 and 90 days, and 4 1/2 to 5 per cent for 120 and 180 days. The market for commercial paper is quiet at 5 1/2 to 6 per cent for six months' names.

Sterling exchange is somewhat unsettled. Boston sterling rates are: Cables, \$4.80; demand, \$4.85 1/2; 60 days' sight, \$4.81 1/2; commercial 60 days' sight, \$4.80 1/2.

SHOE BUYERS

(Compiled by The Christian Science Monitor, Dec. 30)
Among the boot and shoe dealers and leather buyers in Boston today are the following:
Baltimore—S. N. Chamberlain; U. S. Birmingham—L. N. Warner; U. S. Chicago—P. McManis of R. F. Smith & Sons; Copley Plaza.
Chicago and Carlo, Ill.—W. B. Huette; Copley Plaza.
Cincinnati—Charles Longini of Mann & Longini; Lenox.
Gloversville, N. Y.—Leonard Meyer of Bell Clothing Co.; Essex.
Memphis, Tenn.—H. C. Yerkes of Goodbar Shoe Co.; Tour.
Pittsburg, Va.—O. D. McGraw of Graham Bumgarner Shoe Co.; U. S.
Philadelphia—M. P. Register of Litt Bros.; Essex.
Philadelphia—Sam Cohen; U. S.
Richmond, Va.—I. B. Stern of Stern & Copley Plaza.
Richmond, Va.—C. T. Snow of Miles Shoe Co.; Tour.
Toledo—E. G. Evans of Western Shoe Co.; Tour.
Toledo—C. M. Deiderich of Simmons Shoe Co.; 173.
LEATHER BUYERS
Auburn, N. Y.—Mr. Husk of Dunn McCarthy & Co.; Essex.
Detroit—Roy Pingree of Pingree Shoe Co.; Copley Plaza.
Montreal, Can.—J. I. Choinard of Reginald Shoe Co.; U. S.
Sunder, S. C.—E. F. Leach of Witherspoon Bros.; friends.
(The New England Shoe and Leather Association cordially invites all visiting buyers to call at its headquarters and trade information bureau, 100 Essex street, Boston. The Christian Science Monitor is on file.)

FAIR TRAFFIC GAINS BY THE WESTERN ROADS

Sentiment Is Improving and Iron and Steel Market Shows Signs of Reviving—Temporary Lull Is Anticipated

SITUATION CLEARING

CHICAGO—Traffic reports received by the Western railroads showed fair gains over a year ago, although there was no material change over the previous week. Sentiment continues to show an improvement, although there is no important change in the general situation and none is looked for until after the first of the year. On the other hand railroad officials and others look for some further recession during the next few weeks as the holiday activities are over. The surplus car report covering the fortnight ended Dec. 15 shows that there has been a sharp falling off in car shortages and that the surplus or idle equipment is now greater than in a number of months.

The western iron and steel market shows signs of a revival and some of the largest producers are confident that it is now merely a question of a somewhat limited time before business in that industry will assume normal proportions. It is believed that prices for the various commodities have reached the bottom level, and there are indications that from now on prices will show a stiffening tendency. It is said to be a fact that during the past week or 10 days important makers refuse to sell on the recent low basis of values for more than three months ahead. The railroads are beginning to make extended inquiries and have placed some liberal orders for equipment recently and this is said to indicate a large tonnage in sight.

Trade in dry goods and kindred commodities averaged well as compared with the same period last year taking into consideration, of course, the holiday activity. From now on it is expected that there will be a natural decline until after the year-end inventory period. Jobbers and others are of the belief that in spite of the moderate winter weather all over the West, and which has undoubtedly hurt the merchandise trade, after the first of the year there will be a decided impetus in the buying of goods not only for immediate but for future delivery. In spite of the belief to the contrary collections during the past week were fair.

Railroads operating eastward from Chicago and St. Louis hauled an average tonnage of about 3 per cent over that of the corresponding period a year ago. All of these lines have sufficient cars to meet current shipping requirements and a moderate surplus besides. Traffic officials report that there has been no improvement in the general merchandise movement either East or West, and that the steel industry and other manufacturing interests are making somewhat restricted shipments and that miscellaneous freight is moving slightly under a year ago. The movement of grain, on the other hand, has been heavy and was the principal factor in bringing the average tonnage above that of last year. Officials state that there are indications which indicate improvement early in the coming year. The weather has been ideal for prompt movement of freight, and to a large extent is responsible for the surplus equipment which the roads now have. No change was reported in the movement of freight over southern lines except that business in the South is somewhat slower than heretofore reported.

The calmest observers of business conditions believe they see the general situation clarifying and now that the currency bill has become a law, there has been removed from the situation one of the greatest influences which made for uncertainty and those interests having to do with finance may now go ahead as the way has been made clear. It is pointed out that the business depression in this country has been largely due to just such influences and brought about the hesitations in every line of trade. Whatever may be the objections to the new money law, it will be given a trial and in important circles it is believed that it will be an improvement over what has hitherto prevailed and will be a business help instead of a retarding influence or factor from now on.

The attitude of the government toward big business has also become better understood during the past week, as in the instance of the American Telephone & Telegraph Company incident. This showed that large corporations and others need have no fear of government interference as long as they keep within the law while, on the other hand, it is pointed out, the latter will lend every possible assistance to big business interests as long as they observe the correct meaning of existing laws.

Until the new currency law is better understood it is to be expected that there will be further caution exercised by the banks and the embargoes upon credits will probably not be extensively removed until the action of the new law upon general business throughout the country is made clear. But with these disturbing elements gradually being removed from the general situation many close observers profess to see signs of returning confidence.

STANDING OF THE CLEARING HOUSE BANKS OF BOSTON

The individual reserve standing of local national banks, members of the Boston clearing house, at present and a week ago, is presented in the table below. In addition to the legal reserve carried here and in New York (one half may stand in the form of deposits with the New York correspondent banks), we compute what may be called actual reserve at present, as indicated by the excess reserve in New York. The excess of deposits with New York reserve agents over the amount which may be counted as half of legal reserve is here counted part of reserve instead of simply an offset to deposit liabilities, as is done in figuring legal reserve.

The excess or actual reserve over 25 per cent denotes the amount which might be deducted from the total reserve in both cities, Boston and New York, and still leave the legal reserve intact.

No reserve is computed against government deposits. The table follows:

| | Legal | Legal | Actual |
|-----------------|---------|---------|---------|
| | Dec. 27 | Dec. 20 | Dec. 27 |
| Union | 27.9 | 25.0 | 29.1 |
| Old Boston | 23.6 | 24.1 | 25.6 |
| New England | 29.1 | 28.5 | 29.1 |
| Fourth-Atlantic | 25.1 | 25.5 | 25.3 |
| Merchants | 24.5 | 24.0 | 25.6 |
| Second | 26.2 | 26.1 | 26.2 |
| Shawmut | 23.3 | 24.5 | 25.2 |
| Commerce | 20.5 | 23.3 | 23.4 |
| Webster & Atlas | 25.5 | 25.3 | 25.5 |
| Bay State | 27.2 | 27.0 | 28.4 |
| First | 27.2 | 27.6 | 28.1 |
| Security | 25.9 | 25.3 | 28.5 |
| Winthrop | 25.6 | 25.9 | 28.4 |
| Commercial | 27.4 | 27.4 | 28.1 |
| Average | 25.4 | 25.8 | 26.9 |

Average legal reserve is 4 per cent lower and average actual reserve is 2 per cent lower than a week ago. Seven of the 11 banks are stronger than last week in legal reserve and eight in actual reserve. Three banks are below the 25 per cent legal reserve, against two below last week.

BOSTON & MAINE NOTE POSITION STILL UNCHANGED

The improved position of the short-term notes of the Boston & Maine during the past week naturally has led to the hasty conclusion that something important had developed in connection with the financing which the company must do very soon in order to take care of the \$10,000,000 in notes which fall due next February.

It cannot be found, however, that any substantial progress has been made to this end, although every aspect of the situation is receiving the careful attention and consideration of the officials. Bankers who are in close touch with the situation state that they have been consulted with the idea of getting a line on every possibility in connection with the financing, but these consultations have in no sense taken the form of negotiations.

As one of the bankers expressed it: "The matter is wholly up to Mr. Elliott and Mr. McDonald, and the finance committee, and while we know that they are canvassing the situation thoroughly, no definite plan has been settled upon. Not only must it be determined where the income is to come from for taking care of the interest on any new securities, but the government will have a strong voice in the matter, and any arrangement made must have the government sanction."

MASSACHUSETTS TRUST COMPANY

Industrial Trust Company organized formally for business Monday by the election of Gen. Edgar R. Champlin as president; Elmer A. Stevens, vice-president, and C. D. Buckner as treasurer. The following board of directors was elected: E. R. Champlin, P. J. Nangle, Alfred Clarke, H. L. Kincaide, W. H. Minton, C. B. Devereaux, V. C. Bruce Wetmore, A. C. Harvey, J. W. Rollins, W. J. McDonald, C. G. Glynn, W. A. McKenney, F. W. Paine, E. D. Bancroft, J. L. Paine and Guy A. Ham.

In view of the fact that some institutions have used the word "Industrial" in connection with their business, the organizers have adopted another name and it has been voted to change it to the "Massachusetts Trust Company," which was done through the courtesy of the Old Colony Trust Company, which acquired the right to use the name "Massachusetts" through its absorption some years ago of the Massachusetts Loan & Trust Co.

It is expected that the new Massachusetts Trust Company will open for business about Feb. 2, 1914.

CLEARING HOUSE

New York funds sold at the clearing house today at par.

Exchanges and balances for today compare with the totals for the corresponding period in previous year as follows:

| | 1913 | 1912 |
|--|------|------|
|--|------|------|

Exchanges \$27,393,905 \$27,089,493
Balances 1,299,314 1,508,154
United States treasury shows a credit balance at the clearing house today of \$2750.

FARM OUTPUT ESTIMATED AT TEN BILLIONS

A Bumper Yield in Spite of Droughts and Other Handicaps in 1913—A Remarkable Record for American Farms

A SUCCESSFUL YEAR

WASHINGTON—Ten billion dollars' worth of products, \$5,000,000,000 of cash income—a bumper year in spite of droughts and other setbacks—is the 1913 record of 6,000,000 American farms.

The most successful year of husbandry in the United States brought forth \$6,100,000,000 worth of crops, of which \$2,896,000,000 was represented by cereals alone, and \$3,650,000,000 worth of animals sold and slaughtered and animal products.

The value of the 1913 crops is twice as great as that of 1899, more than a billion dollars over 1909, and substantially greater than 1912. Of all the crops, however, it is estimated that 52 per cent will remain on farms where they were produced and that 20 per cent of the animal production will remain. On that basis, the cash income is estimated by the department of agriculture at \$5,847,000,000.

The long line of distributors and middle men between the farmer and the consumer are in a position to take advantage of the market and to a certain extent control the market in both directions because they are better organized to keep informed of crop and market conditions and to act promptly than either farmers or consumers, who are not organized, and as individuals are helpless.

The high prices paid by consumers ranging from 5 to nearly 500 per cent, in some cases more than the farmer receives, indicate that there is plenty of room for lowering the cost of farm products to consumers and at the same time largely increasing the cash income per farm without increasing farm production.

This condition is undoubtedly a marketing problem, which will have to be solved by better organization of farmers and improved methods of marketing. When as the result of such organization and improved methods the price of farm products can be maintained at a higher level without increasing the cost to consumers, farmers will be justified in increasing the output of their farms with a fair prospect of realizing a reasonable profit on their investment of time, labor and money, which in the aggregate is enormous.

NET EARNINGS OF AMERICAN PNEUMATIC CO.

American Pneumatic Service net earnings, which for several months were lagging slightly behind 1912, have now caught up and for the first seven months to Nov. 1, net profits were a few thousand in excess of the same months of the previous year. Of course these fluctuations in net are due largely to the variations in Lamson Store business, so that the comparison is likely to shift again before March 31 next.

At the same time it is important to know that to date earnings of American Pneumatic have been at the rate of 4.3 per cent on the \$6,328,000 second preferred compared with 4.2 per cent for the corresponding months of the 1912-1913 year and 5.6 per cent for all of the 12 months ended March 31 last.

The Lamson Company today has between three and four months of forward orders on hand, sufficient to enable the continuance of operations at the present rate of 90 per cent for that length of time.

The mail tube company is about to begin operation of a mile of additional tube between the New York Central terminal and the postoffice in New York which is expected to materially increase earnings.

Question of government purchase of the mail tubes is not settled. It is still in the committee stage, but with the present drift toward government ownership prospects for government action along this line are brighter than for several years.

The company has changed its fiscal year to Dec. 31, so that the next report will cover only a nine months' period.

CONNELLSVILLE COKE OUTPUT

CONNELLSVILLE—Coke output in the Connelleville district for the week ended Dec. 20 totaled 284,964 tons, compared with 307,790, a decrease of 22,826 tons.

Prices quoted are: Prompt furnace \$1.85; contract furnace, \$1.85 to \$2; prompt foundry, \$2.50 to \$2.75; contract foundry, \$2.50 to \$2.75.

ADVANCE IN LEAD

NEW YORK—The American Smelting & Refining Company has advanced the price of lead 5 cents to 4.15 cents.

ROCK ISLAND

CHICAGO—December loadings of Rock Island, including switch freight, increased nearly 10,000 cars, or 9 per cent.

ILLINOIS TRACTION COMPANY

After the completion of the merger of this Company with the Western Railways & Light Co., the annual gross earnings of the Illinois Traction Company will be in excess of \$10,000,000 and the net earnings over \$4,000,000, placing the Company among the largest public service corporations in this country.

The Illinois Traction Co. owns or controls all the common stock of its subsidiaries, so the holder of its securities can readily determine the margin of safety over the charges on his security by a glance at the earnings of the Company. We include these earnings in our Quarterly Bulletin, which we will forward as published to any address on request.

BODELL & CO.
PROVIDENCE BOSTON SPRINGFIELD

LARGEST TONNAGE OF COAL IN HISTORY OF THE TRADE

In its review of the coal trade for the year 1913, the Coal Trade Journal says in part:

We close the year 1913 with the satisfaction of having recorded the largest tonnage in the history of the trade. It has frequently happened that records have been broken in the production of coal, but in the past 12 months, it is gratifying to state, better results have been had in a financial way, and altogether the trade has enjoyed the most prosperous year that it has experienced for possibly a decade. Even before the financial storm broke in 1907 steam coal producers felt the results of strong competition and excessive output, and some two or three years when other lines of trade were at top notch were by no means satisfactory to the bituminous interests. There has therefore been a long period since so successful a year as 1913 was enjoyed.

It seems well assured that the bituminous tonnage will maintain its well-established pace of some 10 per cent annual increase, and this means that the soft coal total for the year will be about 455,000,000 tons. Anthracite shows a gain, of course, over 1912 since last year was marked by a period of suspension, but shows no gain over 1911, which remains the banner year of the industry. The hard coal total will be 90,000,000 net tons. The reasons for failure to surpass 1911 are referred to at some length in subsequent paragraphs, in which hard coal affairs are more particularly treated of. In the aggregate, however, it can be said that the industry as a whole established a new tonnage level at 575,000,000 tons and output has now so far gone beyond the half-billion mark that thoughts may well be turned toward the possibilities of producing a billion tons some few years hence.

Reviewing the events of the year, it is pertinent to refer at the outset to the very mild weather prevailing generally during the month of January. This had a very marked effect upon the demands of the domestic trade, as a matter of course, and a situation that possessed many inconvenient possibilities was relieved because of weather conditions, anthracite being available in free supply.

GROWTH IN TEN YEARS OF POWER COMPANY PLANTS

WASHINGTON—Growth in 10 years of central electric light and power stations is shown in department of commerce bulletin on this business in Maine, Vermont, Rhode Island, Connecticut and New Mexico, comparing 1912 with 1902.

Number of plants, income and expenses, horsepower installed and output in kilowatt hours compare:

| | 1912 | 1902 | % inc |
|-----------------|-------------|-------------|-------|
| Plants | 44 | 38 | 30.8 |
| Income | \$3,345,640 | \$1,319,540 | 153.2 |
| Expenses | 4,109,311 | 981,831 | 318. |
| Hrs pwr instd | 90,257 | 28,389 | 217.9 |
| Output klwt hrs | 130,672,201 | 26,738,121 | 388.7 |
| Maine | | | |
| Plants | 79 | 52 | 51.9 |
| Income | \$2,044,250 | \$692,350 | 193.2 |
| Expenses | 1,677,598 | 571,089 | 170.3 |
| Hrs pwr instd | 80,983 | 24,880 | 229.2 |
| Output klwt hrs | 117,692,363 | 21,987,700 | 422.5 |
| New Mexico | | | |
| Plants | 21 | 11 | 90.9 |
| Income | \$495,516 | \$135,307 | 266. |
| Expenses | 490,516 | 102,201 | 339.8 |
| Hrs pwr instd | 11,015 | 1,780 | 518.8 |
| Output klwt hrs | 9,027,824 | 2,637,810 | 242.2 |
| Rhode Island | | | |
| Plants | 8 | 7 | 14.3 |
| Income | \$2,305,176 | \$1,029,407 | 124.0 |
| Expenses | 1,654,848 | 803,161 | 106. |
| Hrs pwr instd | 52,409 | 17,000 | 181.9 |
| Output klwt hrs | 62,109,328 | 23,436,458 | 165. |
| Vermont | | | |
| Plants | 61 | 32 | 17.3 |
| Income | \$1,173,851 | \$485,505 | 141. |
| Expenses | 824,447 | 333,823 | 146.9 |
| Hrs pwr instd | 50,361 | 23,867 | 111.1 |
| Output klwt hrs | 56,332,977 | 22,374,960 | 157.5 |

A feature is the increase in hydro-electric power installed. From 1902 to 1912 Rhode Island reports an increase of 28.8 per cent in hydro-electric installation; New Mexico, an increase of 800 per cent; Maine, Vermont and Connecticut did not report hydro-electric and water power increases separately. Statistics do not include isolated plants, those operated by state or federal governments, or those idle or in construction.

FINANCIAL NOTES

Department of agriculture estimates value of farm products this year at \$6,750,000,000, a high record.

Readjustment of Hudson & Manhattan Railroad Company's debt and provisions for paying \$21,167,000 notes have been carried out.

Bethlehem Steel has bought some of Milliken Brothers' equipment which cannot be used for fabricating plant under plan of reorganization.

Receivers of the Frisco have contracted for sale of \$1,000,000 receivers' certificates. Blanket issue of \$1,000,000 was authorized by court on Oct. 25, last.

Burlington's December loadings decreased about 10 per cent; the principal decrease is in coal, which is off 40 per cent of total decrease. Earnings follow loadings closely.

after the first of January, although it had been scarce throughout the preceding fall. The bituminous trade also felt some effect of the conditions prevalent, although prices continued on a fair level. The open weather reduced somewhat the tonnage of coal required, and by permitting shipments to be made regularly and without interruption constituted a sharp contrast to the conditions of the previous year at the corresponding time.

There was no strike trouble in the larger bituminous districts east of the Mississippi during the year, and while the trade missed the usual preliminary stimulus afforded thereby, it soon became noticeable that coal was in especially good demand, and even when the spring opened and the soft coal requirements for domestic purposes were largely eliminated, tonnage kept up very well. The docks in the Northwest were depleted of their stocks by the opening of navigation and shipments were freely made in that direction. This constituted a very active branch of trade throughout the summer, and while some impediment thereto resulted from the long-continued strike in the Kanawha field, this was finally adjusted before the turn of the half year period, and, as our records show, the shipments to the Northwest were the largest ever achieved.

As the summer season came on and it was realized that without any help from adverse weather conditions the tonnage requirements of the country were greater than ever before and coal to the full extent of the mines was freely absorbed, comment was frequently heard as to the extent to which the demand for tonnage had grown, and it was pointed out that the requirements of the country increased not only as population grows, but that the per capita coal consumption yearly increases at a round figure. Indeed, it might be said that calculations as to requirements were slightly overdrawn, with the result that rather too large a tonnage was

Leading Events in Athletics

SECOND ROUND COLLEGE CHESS TOURNEY TODAY

Cornell Carries Off Honors for First Day's Play With Three Points Out of Four—Pennsylvania Second, Brown Last

SOME GOOD MATCHES

NEW YORK—Players of Cornell, Pennsylvania and Brown universities met today at the rooms of the Brooklyn Chess Club for the second day's play in the annual championship tournament of the Triangular College Chess League. The opening matches were played Monday and some of the contests were very well fought out.

Cornell carried off the honors with a total of 3 points out of 4, her representatives winning two games and drawing two. Pennsylvania, with two victories, a toss, and a draw, scored 2½ points, while Brown, scoring only a draw, brought up the rear.

As the conditions under which this tourney is being played are entirely new, there being four from each college instead of two as heretofore, a total of 12 contestants all told, it was necessary to hold a preliminary meeting, at which Walter Underhill, president of the league, presided. It was then decided to have the players at the third and fourth boards play together in a round robin tourney in the same manner in which the first and second board class have competed in former years. After four rounds the totals made by each college in both classes determine the championship.

R. Sze, Pennsylvania, and N. B. Perkins, Cornell, played the more eventful game of the session, in fact, the last one to be concluded. The Chinese student, who made a clean sweep a year ago found more than his match in Perkins, who played a splendid middle game, in the course of which he annexed a pawn and at one stage had two passed pawns on the queen's side of the board. Sze played the ending with remarkable steadiness and succeeded in saving his side from defeat by drawing after 47 moves.

A. C. Ehrlich, Cornell, by giving up a pawn at the sixteenth move, led his opponent into a neat little trap, the result of which was that he recovered the pawn with the superior position. Both of Duffie's rooks were in the middle of the board at an early stage, which gave him a difficult game to play. At the twenty-third a pawn, later on two more pawns, after 51 moves the game.

Mitchell, Brown and Teitelbaum, Pennsylvania, reached an ending with equal pawns, but the Pennsylvania player forced a superior position for his king and scored after 54 moves.

An Evans' gambit, offered by Houlgate, Pennsylvania, promised an exciting game, but he mismanaged it. Grafman, although forced to move his king, obtained the better development, won a pawn on the eighteenth move, the exchange on the twentieth and the game after 44 moves.

Clurman, Cornell and Speery, Brown played an uneventful draw, which lasted 33 moves.

Woolley, Brown and Levin, Penn discussed a Petroff's defense, in which the Brown representative soon got into deep water. Levin scored after 33 moves.

The pairing, openings and results of the first round are shown in the appended table:

TO DISCUSS NEW LEAGUE ON JAN. 6

CINCINNATI—The activities of the new Federal League have reached a point where they will receive the attention of the national commission. August G. Herrmann, chairman of the commission, said on Monday that matters pertaining to the new league will be taken up "in a general way" at the meeting of the commission in Cincinnati Jan. 6.

Heretofore not a great deal of attention has been paid to the new league officially by the commission. The league has been regarded as an organization that had little backing, would not be able to go very far in the way of signing big league stars, and would not be in shape to continue through the playing season.

The acquisition of Tinker, Brown and a few lesser lights gives the impression in this city and elsewhere that the new league is out to do big business.

ENGLISH TEAM HAS BIG LEAD

LONDON—The English cricket eleven were all out for 408 in the second test match, leaving them a lead of 243 on first innings. South Africa lost four wickets for 177, so that the English position is very strong.

The principal English scorers were Rhodes 152 and Mead 102, whilst for South Africa Nourse made 52 and Hands 40, both not out.

J. B. TINKER AND M. BROWN SIGN FEDERAL PAPERS

Chicago Office of New Baseball League Gives Out Statement That Deal Is Finally Closed

CHICAGO—Announcement is made here today that J. B. Tinker and Mordecai Brown signed their final papers to become managers of Federal league teams at the local offices of the league Monday.

Charles Weegman, president of the Chicago club, stated that Tinker's contract called for a three-year salary of \$36,000. Both Tinker and Brown later confirmed the statement that they had signed the papers. They stated that their salaries had been guaranteed them by a bonding company, which assured them of full payment for three years, no matter whether the league succeeded or not.

They said that their departure from organized baseball into the new league had not been made without a full investigation, which convinced them that the Federal had sufficient financial backing to make it a real competitor of the older leagues.

After leaving word at his home that he was going out of the city, Tinker remained in the offices of President Weegman and sent telegraph messages to half a dozen big league players he would like to have in Chicago next year.

He would not say who any of these were, but declared that the club would have at least five men who were in the National League as late as last year.

Mordecai Brown, who is to manage the St. Louis club, said he had made no plans yet, except that he would go to St. Louis tonight to consult the owners of the club there.

President Weegman said every club in the league had deposited a \$25,000 forfeit that it would live up to all its agreements. In case any of the clubs do not go through with their contracts the money is to become the property of the league. He also said he would announce the personnel of the local club within a few days.

DARTMOUTH MEN EASILY DEFEAT TECH BY 11 TO 1

Dartmouth began its hockey season Monday night by defeating the Massachusetts Institute of Technology and duplicating the score of 11 to 1 that Harvard ran up against the same team a few weeks ago at the Arena. The wearers of the Green were vastly superior to the Back Bay collegians, the latter's defense being very weak before the assault. At the end of the first half Dartmouth led, 4 to 0; but in the second half they played with the Tech men, shooting seven goals, while Winton saved Tech from being shut out by caging the goal for his team.

Technology presented a slightly different lineup from that which faced Harvard and Pilgrims several weeks ago. Howard Sawyer, who played on Captain Peacock's 1908 Princeton championship seven, although somewhat out of practice, played left wing, and Chandler cared for goal. They, however, were not able to withstand the Dartmouth rushes.

Summary:

DARTMOUTH TECHNOLOGY
Frost (Bowler), L.W. Fletcher (Howlett, Gray)
Tuck, C. W. Winton, G. Winton
Wanamaker, R. O. MacLeod (Fletcher)
Murchie (Pendleton), R. W. Sawyer (Storke)
Johnson (Livermore), C. P. Gould
Dellinger, B. Donohue, G. Cochran
Dowling, G. Chandler (Livermore)
Score, Dartmouth 11, Technology 1.
Goals (first half), Murchie 5-48, Frost 7-50, Frost 12-40, Frost 15-33; (second half) Tuck 3-40, Winton 4-12, Tuck 7-20, Wanamaker 7-40, Tuck 9-25, Tuck 12-43, Bowler 13-20, Tuck 15-20, Referee, J. H. Foster; assistant, E. Doody. Goal umpires, McRae and Polan. Timers, Dr. E. F. Murphy and B. J. Woods. Time, 29-min. halves.

FOUR AMERICANS PLAY IN ENGLAND

NEW YORK—Jerome D. Travers, Fred Herreshoff, Francis Ouimet and Heinrich Schmidt, four of the best American amateur golfers, have decided to try for the British amateur championship of 1914, according to announcement here Monday night. They will leave for England early in the spring.

Ouimet was quoted here as saying: "I may never get another opportunity and I intend to make the most of it. I am planning to start for England early in April in order to get used to conditions."

DELAYED "M" FOR FORMER PLAYERS

MINNEAPOLIS, Minn.—Sixty-three former football players, many of them famous on the University of Minnesota gridiron from 1890 to 1899, inclusive, will receive their long delayed "M's" on Feb. 18.

The board of athletic control recently appointed a committee to unearth the names of the athletes who played football in the early days who never received letters. The "M's" will be awarded at the annual alumni dinner.

HARVARD VARSITY WINS

SYRACUSE, N. Y.—The Harvard varsity hockey team played a practice match with the substitutes here Monday and won in a hard-fought contest by a score of 1 to 0. Hopkins scored the winning point in the final minute of play.

FRESHMANSQUAD AT MICHIGAN IS MOST PROMISING

About 100 Candidates Are Expected to Report to Coach Rowe When Practice Starts on the Reopening of College

STAR POLE VAULTER

ANN ARBOR, Mich.—Followers of track and field athletics at the University of Michigan are much pleased over the prospects of turning out a strong varsity squad in 1915, one that will make a better showing in the intercollegiate championships of that year than any that has ever represented the Wolverines. Prospects are very good for 1914, but the outlook for 1915 appears even brighter.

This promising outlook for a year from this May is due to the remarkable freshman-squad that is available at Michigan this year. That at least 100 athletes will report to Coach Rowe following the opening of college next week is confidently predicted. At the short practice held before the holidays 89 registered and it is expected at least 11 new names will be added.

On account of the increased interest shown by the freshmen in track athletics this year it is probable that the Michigan Athletic Association will arrange one or more outside meets for the squad. These meets will be scheduled, it plans materialize, with the freshman teams of some large university or the varsity of one of the smaller Michigan colleges. It is hoped that one trip can be given the candidates thus affording them competition similar to that given the all fresh football men each fall.

Wilson, from Los Angeles, Cal., is one of the best men in the squad and he claims that he has made 12 ft. 2 ins. in the pole vault. Michigan has always been weak in producing pole vaulters and the advent of such a good vaulter at Ann Arbor has been hailed with glee by coaches and students alike. Under the critical eyes of varsity Coach Farrell and Freshman Coach Rowe, Wilson has been ready vaulted in Waterman gymnasium, and according to the coaches, he has everything that could be desired in the way of form.

D. Butler of Brunswick, N. J., is good at the high jump. He has done 5 ft. 9 in.

In the field events there is still another man who promises to develop into the star class in 1917 track athletics, and later in varsity competition. He is Cross of Wayne, Mich., and he can use the shot and discus with sufficient skill to have already attracted more than his share of attention. In putting the 12-pound shot Cross has a mark of 49 ft. and his preliminary workouts thus far this year would seem to indicate that he will keep on doing it and even better his work.

For the 16-pound weight Cross claims a distance of 40 ft. 1 in. With the discus he can make a distance of 127 ft. 6 in. These three marks gave him a trio of firsts in one of the Michigan state intercollegiate last year.

The first meet in which the 1917 athletes will take part is the annual freshman-sophomore tussle in the Waterman gymnasium about the middle of February. This meet will be the first to be held by the Michigan track men following the semester examinations and is of unusual interest both for that reason and because of the fact that it gives to both the coaches and the following their first line on the abilities of the new men.

The squad which will represent the sophomores in the annual event this year is expected to be exceptionally strong, and if the freshmen take the honors they will be compelled to show a high standard of ability in competition.

ANNIVERSARY OF B. A. A. OBSERVED

Over 1000 members and guests of the Boston Athletic Association gathered last night to celebrate the twenty-fifth anniversary of the opening of the clubhouse on Exeter street. The exercises began in the afternoon with an exhibition of water sports by the junior members of the association and a billiard match between George I. Carter, the club professional, and Nathan L. Hall, the well-known amateur player of the Kernwood Club of Malden, which the latter won. A bowling match between the Winthrop Yacht Club and the B. A. A. was also held, the former winning, 3 to 1. In the evening a vaudeville entertainment was presented in which Adrian C. Anson, the famous baseball star of some years ago, gave a monologue that delighted the audience. The entertainment was held in the big gymnasium and the entire floor space was crowded, as was the balcony and running track. About a dozen acts were presented and the evening was one of enjoyment to all who attended.

PLAN BOARD FOR SAN FRANCISCO

SAN FRANCISCO—Supervisor Hayden has submitted to the board of works a proposed ordinance establishing a city planning commission, which is to make provision for the future growth of San Francisco, says the Examiner. The proposed commission is to consist of seven members appointed by the mayor.

RATIONAL GOLF

By STEVEN ARMSTRONG

There probably is not a single golfer the world over who does not heartily dislike the rule which says that no violations of the rules of golf may be permitted in a competition, and that the player who does not see to it that his opponent pays the penalty for his mistake, whether unintentional or otherwise, shall be disqualified. Even the most fanatical enemy of the stymie acknowledges that he dislikes this rule still more and deprecates its inclusion in the laws of golf. Yet there it is, and to ignore it is to receive the punishment of being disqualified with the opponent one was generous enough to wish to allow to escape being penalized. What is even worse is that the result of one's generosity is that the other person is out of the game altogether instead of meeting with either the loss of a stroke or a hole only.

It certainly does put one in a very awkward position and yet there are many who are quite willing to accept the justice of it in a stroke competition for each is playing against the whole field and the offender in another case might not have so generous a partner as yourself. This is simply on a par with the recognized objection to offering your partner in a medal round any advice or assistance, which is only fair to the rest of the competitors. Possibly no one protested more vehemently than myself when the rule was applied to match play also. Have I not the right to waive a penalty when no one is handicapped by my doing so but myself? If I wish to be generous why have I not the power to give full play to what strikes me as being the sportsmanlike thing to do. I, for one, have a very strong objection to winning on a technicality. All these things, and more, I both voiced and penned and I was by no means alone in my sentiments. But the rule remained in spite of all the protests.

I came across an article in a contemporary which I found so interesting I am going to quote it tomorrow. It touched on this subject, and the writer referred to a decision he had had to make in regard to a protest. He says, "My decision was criticized on the grounds that the protest was unsportsmanlike. My answer was that I could not take the morals of the act into consideration—nothing but the rules of golf."

The writer of that is a brave man who has the courage of his convictions and I admire him for it. It made me sit down and think the matter over seriously and I want to thank him for making me do so. It is quite true that one may become the slave of his own excellent qualities, which is just another way of saying there can be too much of even a good thing. We have heard of misplaced sympathy and misdirected generosity before now and know that they have in some cases caused harm. It struck me suddenly that I have really no right to think that the man who maintains that one ought to play the game according to the rules is less of a sportsman than I, and those others who have cried down this rule on every possible occasion.

There was a case once of an officer in a rifle competition who put salt and water on the butt of his rifle to make the plate rusty so that it clung tighter to his shoulder. It was discovered; his government was of the opinion that one should play the game strictly by the rules and stripped him of the ensignia of his rank and expelled him from the army. This is no tale of the middle ages and an autocratic sovereign, but it occurred in the year 1913 in one of the most democratic of countries. The man who reported it was not cried down as unsportsmanlike. Yet probably there were some who may have said the officer was simply trying to do his best and did not realize that he was wrong. The government did not take "the morals of the act into consideration—nothing but the rules."

N. Y. A. C. NAMES OFFICERS FOR 1914

NEW YORK—Nominations for officers for the New York Athletic Club for 1914 have been announced, and the election will take place at the annual meeting of the club, Jan. 13, 1914.

The nominating committee selected two new members for the positions of president and vice-president, James W. Hyde being named for the executive position and George T. Montgomery being the selection for the vice-presidency.

Fred R. Fortmeyer is renominated for secretary and Martin S. Paine is the choice for treasurer. Paul H. Pilgrim has been named to continue as captain for another year, and the governors for two years are: George J. Corbett, Edward J. Benson, Jeremiah T. Mahoney, William A. Hines, William L. Miller, G. Fred Pelham, Powhattan R. Robinson and William L. Mitchell.

BECKER AWARDED CLAIM FOR \$100

CINCINNATI—The National commission has overruled a decision of the National board in disallowing the claim of Player M. H. Becker for 25 per cent of the money received for his transfer from the Kalamazoo club of the Southern Michigan Association to the New London club of the Eastern Association. The player's claim that his contract of 1912, calling for 25 per cent of the purchase price in case he was transferred or sold, was also binding in 1913, was upheld, and the Kalamazoo club was instructed to settle the claim for \$100.

N. C. A. A. MEETS IN NEW YORK TO TALK ATHLETICS

Large Universities and Colleges of Country Send Delegates to Conference and Discuss Matters Including Baseball

MR. BRIGGS PRESIDES

NEW YORK—Delegates from the various colleges which make up the National Collegiate Athletic Association assembled in this city today for the eighth annual meeting, which began at the Hotel Astor at 10:30 this morning. There will be three sessions—morning, afternoon and evening—and each will be devoted to the discussion of athletics from different viewpoints.

Dean L. B. Briggs of Harvard, president of the association, made the opening address, and the Rev. Endicott Peabody, D. D., will speak on "The Ideals of Sport in England and America." Dr. Peabody is a graduate of Cambridge, England. Dr. G. W. Ehler of Wisconsin will speak on "The Regulation of Intercollegiate Athletics," while Dr. J. Naismith, the originator of the game of basketball, will speak on that branch of sport.

The afternoon session will be given to the reports of the representatives of the various collegiate districts throughout the country. Dr. H. L. Williams of Minnesota will report on football during the last session.

With the exception of Yale, practically all of the larger universities and colleges of New England are identified with the association. The ever-present question of summer baseball will be taken up by the association again this year, and Dr. E. H. Nichols, now associate professor at the Harvard medical school and long identified with Harvard athletics, will lead the discussion. One of the two special reports to be presented at the meeting, following action taken a year ago, will deal with the summer ball question and will recommend measures to rid college baseball of that and other features that many regard as objectionable. The other special report has to do with the encouragement of recreative intercollegiate sports.

All colleges in the country are privileged to send delegates although not members of the association. The New England institutions represented in the association's membership list include Harvard University, Brown University, Dartmouth College, Williams College, Amherst College, Tufts College, Bates College, Massachusetts Agricultural College, with the International Y. M. C. A. College of Springfield, as well as Exeter and Andover academies holding associate membership.

BIG FIELD SURE IN ADVERTISING GOLF TOURNEY

PINEHURST, N. C.—The annual golf tournament of the Winter Golf League of Advertising Interests is to be held here during the week beginning Jan. 12. The tournament will run during the week, and there will be events for both men and women. The prizes will be even more attractive than usual. Nearly every golf club of prominence in the metropolitan district will be represented, besides delegations from Boston, Minneapolis, Chicago, St. Louis, Pittsburgh, Cincinnati, Rochester, Buffalo, Philadelphia, Baltimore and Washington.

President Joseph H. Appel and Secretary Walter W. Manning, are working hard to make the tournament the largest from the point of attendance ever given by the association. While only six teens were originally provided for, the large number of entries, now numbering over 153, have compelled the tournament committee to change its plans. The qualifying round will be played on No. 1, 2 and 3 courses, and arrangements have been made for nine sixteens, with prizes in each division.

COLONIAL MAKES BOWLING MARKS

Four new Suburban bowling league records were established Monday night in the match between Colonial and South Boston Yacht Club. Wilde of Colonial made a new single string mark of 137. Hansen made a three-string record of 360. Colonial made a single string team total of 587 and then made the new three-string record of 1634. The leading bowling scores for Monday night follow:

| SUBURBAN INTERCLUB LEAGUE | | |
|---------------------------|-----|-----|
| | 1 | 2 |
| Colonial | 515 | 532 |
| South Boston | 493 | 508 |
| AMATEUR BOSTON PIN LEAGUE | | |
| | 1 | 2 |
| Winthrop Y. C. | 47 | 490 |
| Boston A. A. | 525 | 504 |
| Arlington B. C. | 516 | 502 |
| Dalton | 495 | 501 |
| Dudley | 473 | 496 |
| Oxford | 458 | 498 |
| NEWSPAPER LEAGUE | | |
| | 1 | 2 |
| American | 471 | 428 |
| Herald 1st | 473 | 461 |
| Post | 503 | 477 |
| Herald 2d | 445 | 449 |
| Globe 1st | 462 | 514 |
| Transcript | 482 | 453 |
| Globe 2d | 463 | 440 |
| Monitor | 477 | 449 |

TRACK CAPTAIN AT DARTMOUTH



CAPT. C. O. OLSON
Dartmouth varsity track leader.

INTEREST IN NEW FRANCHISE KEEN

NEW YORK—Whether New York or Brooklyn is to get the eighth franchise in the Federal league is the subject of much discussion in baseball circles today. James A. Gilmore, president of the league, is now said to be on his way East. Reports are current that he is to meet several New York financiers to discuss the placing of a franchise in this city. It was also said a site for the grounds here is under option. Brooklyn is connected up with the mystery since Toronto was awarded a Federal franchise last Saturday, at which time it was said this was merely done to cover the real intention of building a park near Brighton Beach until all arrangements have been completed by President Gilmore to prevent blocking the new league plans.

Movements in the two big camps were apparently undisturbed. John A. Heydler, secretary of the National league left headquarters yesterday to meet President J. K. Tener in Harrisburg today to confer over the playing schedule. Heydler will pick up Barney Dreyfuss in Pittsburgh and they will head for French Lick Spring, Ind., where President B. B. Johnson of the American league is staying. An endeavor will be made to avoid conflicting dates at a session on Friday.

YALE CREW LOSES W. J. LIPPINCOTT

NEW HAVEN, Conn.—Yale's crew will be materially weakened this year by the loss of W. J. Lippincott of Cincinnati, a member of the eight for the past two years. Lippincott has been absent from college and he will have to devote all of his time to studying in order to pass his examination and graduate with his class next June, he says.

KNABE NOT SIGNED BY FEDERALS

PHILADELPHIA—Otto Knabe, second baseman of the Philadelphia Nationals, basenamed today that he had signed a contract to manage the Baltimore team of the Federal league. He declined to say whether he had received an offer from the Federal league or whether he would consider such an offer.

CANDIDATES FOR RELAY TEAMS TO REPORT FRIDAY

Prospects of Turning Out Fast One and Two-Mile Squads at Dartmouth College This Winter Appear to Be Bright

EACH HAS VETERANS

HANOVER, N. H.—Candidates for the Dartmouth College varsity one-mile and two-mile indoor relay teams are expected to report to Capt. C. O. Olson and Capt. F. Marceau respectively at Alumni gymnasium Friday evening. Captain Olson will start work with the quarter-mile runners and Captain Marceau will have charge of the half-mile men until the return of Coach H. L. Hillman from the A. A. U. junior championship meet in New York.

With this call, work begins in developing teams which will try to duplicate last year's victories on the indoor tracks. Four relay men were lost by graduation, two from each team, and a difficult task confronts Coach Hillman to produce a quartet capable of successfully defending the intercollegiate two-mile championship title won last year at the Columbia meet. Although nothing is certain as to the makeup of the team, it is probable that Marceau and Granger will retain their positions, while Bacon, Bull, Carey, Merrill, Pingstag and Saltmarsh are expected to contest for the remaining places.

In the one-mile event, Captain Olson and O'Connor are left from last year's four, and Llewellyn, who was out of the competition last season, is regarded as a probable occupant of one place. Braun, a "D" man, and Coakley, O'Day and Stillman are all promising men who are expected to compete. The personnel of the teams will be determined by two trials, Coach Hillman believing that in this way he can gain a better knowledge of each runner's ability than he could possibly do in only one trial.

Coach Hillman is pleased with prospects for the freshman relay team, claiming that, scholarship permitting, it will be the best first-year aggregation in the history of Dartmouth indoor running. Lagay of Newark high and Wiesman of Lafayette high, Buffalo, are reputed to be the two best preparatory school quarter-milers entering college this year.

With these two fast athletes as a nucleus, a team should be built capable of equalling any freshman four in the East. Allison, Trenholm, and Ponder have shown up well in the novice meets and in practice, and two or three other men have displayed possibilities of developing into good indoor runners. The call for candidates for this team will be issued later in January.

Light work will begin for all track candidates about the middle of January, special attention being given the distance men and entries in the field events. The squad will be cut soon after Feb. 1 in order that Coach Hillman may devote his entire time to men displaying anything like varsity ability.

POLO STARS WILL GO TO THE COAST

SAN DIEGO, Cal.—Announcement was made Monday that Foxhall Keene, who is expected to captain the American team in the coming international polo match, will play here later in the winter in the March tournament with which the polo season ends. Malcolm Stevenson, another famous New York player, is already on his way here and will play with the Coronado team.

Another well-known player who will participate in the approaching tournaments upon the coast is Walter F. Dillingham, captain of the all-Hawaiian polo team.



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THE HOME FORUM

HOW THE "MARSEILLAISE" WAS WRITTEN

THE story of the writing of the "Marseillaise," as told in the "History of the Girondists" by Alphonse de Lamartine about 1847, is fraught with interest. He says: "There was a young officer of artillery in garrison at Strasbourg, named Rouget de Lisle. He was born at Lons-le-Saulnier, in the Jura, that country of reverie and energy, as mountainous countries always are. This young man loved war like a soldier—the Revolution like a thinker." Then Lamartine tells how much Rouget de Lisle was in request as a musician, a poet, and a patriot. The French Revolution was advancing towards the frontiers. Dietrich, an Alsatian patriot, and his family were his closest friends. One night after supper with the Dietrichs, "who inspired his heart, his poetry, and his music," Dietrich said Strasbourg was shortly to have a patriotic ceremony and De Lisle must be inspired to produce one of those hymns which convey enthusiasm to the heart of the people.

AMERICAN HOUSEHOLD IN 1824

IN SOME delightful letters compiled by Mrs. Emily Ford Skel giving simple annals of every day in the United States in 1824 we read: "Harriet's piano arrived in good order, and those who are Judges pronounce it a fine instrument. Martha is playing on it at this very moment, so sweetly that I can hardly sit still and write. Mr. S. and Eliza and all the family, including little black Ellen are standing round enraptured. Harriet took her first lesson today."

Later we read that Harriet "is drilling at her music. She plays six tunes very comfortably."

Later a "feast of grapes" is described. "The company was brilliant and the whole scene splendid beyond anything of the kind ever exhibited in the city before. Every room was lighted and filled with company, and refreshments of every kind were presented."

"Eleven courses were carried round on waiters, but the last exceeded all the rest. Grapes laid on waiters and heaped very high, exquisitely beautiful and so fragrant that the air was perfumed. These were carried round three times. The last time a new kind of grape was presented, said to be the growth of our own climate improved by cultivation. They were highly favored and crissed on the spot the La Fayette grape. After our departure there was an elegant display of fruit and every kind of Confectionery."

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moved, his head heated. . . He went staggering to his lonely chamber, endeavoring, by degrees, to find inspiration in the palpitations of his citizen heart; and on his small clavichord, now composing the air before the words, and now the words before the air, combined them so intimately in his mind, that he could never tell which was first produced, the air or the words, so impossible did he find it to separate the poetry from the music, and the feeling from the impression. He sang everything—wrote nothing. "Overcome by this . . . inspiration, his head fell sleeping on his instrument, and he did not awake until daylight. The song of the patriot returned to his memory with difficulty, like the recollections of a dream. He wrote it down, and then ran to Dietrich. He found him in his garden. . . Dietrich called together some friends as fond as himself of music, and capable of executing De Lisle's composition. Dietrich's eldest daughter accompanied them, Rouget sang. At the first verse all counted

nances turned pale, at the second tears flowed, at the last enthusiasm burst forth. The hymn of the country was found. . . "The new song, executed some days afterwards at Strasbourg, flew from city to city, in every public orchestra. Marseilles adopted it to be sung at the opening and close of the sittings of its clubs. The Marseillais spread it all over France, by singing it everywhere on their way. De Lisle himself, proscribed as a royalist, heard it and shuddered, as it sounded on his ears, whilst escaping by some of the wild passes of the Alps. "What do they call the hymn?" he inquired of his guide. "The 'Marseillaise,'" replied the peasant. It was thus he learnt the name of his own work. The arm turned against the hand that forged it. The Revolution . . . no longer recognized its own voice!"

Divine Rewards
"If God should tell us that if we'd be true to our best for a few years, He would make us enormously rich, we'd try harder, I'm afraid. But God says more than that. He says that if we will be true to our best, we shall grow nobler and stronger and more divine. He will give us not a crown of gold but a crown of life!—Youths Companion."

Getting on the Right Side

It is said that once a delegation of ministers called on Abraham Lincoln to present to him some cause, and as they were departing one of their number said to him: "I hope, Mr. President, that the Lord is on our side"; to whom Mr. Lincoln replied, "That does not concern me, sir, in the least." The shocked minister replied, "What! It does not concern you to have the Lord on our side?" "No," replied the President; "what concerns me is that we should be on the Lord's side." . . . What gives a strong and serene spirit is not the faith that God will help us carry out our plans, but a whole-hearted desire to carry out God's plans. There are, I think, many persons who wish God as a kind of silent partner who will not interfere in the direction of their lives, but will back them up in any enterprise they undertake. This will never bring a serene spirit. The serene spirit comes to him whose life is wholly inspired by the desire to promote in one's self and in others the kingdom of righteousness, peace and joy, in holiness of spirit.—Lyman Abbott in Ladies Home Journal.

Electrical Library

There are more than 3500 books on electrical subjects in the Library of Congress at Washington.

TRUTH IS THE SAVIOUR OF MEN

WRITTEN FOR THE CHRISTIAN SCIENCE MONITOR

FOR centuries before Christ Jesus appeared on earth men were looking for a Saviour. When he appeared, few recognized that the truth which he taught and practised was the Saviour of men. The truth which he saw with perfect clearness and which he so faithfully and wisely imparted to others is the fact that God, infinite divine Mind, is All-in-all, and that man is the perfect image and likeness, or idea, of this Mind, and therefore inseparable from divine Mind.

When the human Jesus disappeared from mortal sight the Saviour did not go. This Saviour remained and still remains, for it is the impersonal truth of being. The eyes of humanity have long been held, so that they have not seen this spiritual fact, but Christian Science, as expounded by Mary Baker Eddy, its Discoverer and Founder, in the textbook, "Science and Health with Key to the Scriptures," is opening those unseeing eyes.

Many good people have been turned from what they believed to be religion by the apparent inconsistencies of some who said they had been "saved," but who did not measure up to their profession. The fundamental requirement of practical Christianity is not profession but proof. The test is not, How much can one talk "religion"? but, How far is one living truly? Thus both consistent, professing Christians and other people who do not profess Christianity, but who are looking for a practical everyday religion which will afford salvation from every phase of evil, are finding this in Christian Science.

Some business men have been inclined to think of "religion" as a detriment to business. Some have even believed that it would impair their powers, supplanting clear reasoning with rapid emotionalism. They are gratified to find that Christian Science is indeed a Science, that it aids clear thinking, and that it demands as much accuracy in its application to the problems of daily living as is required in working out a mathe-

matical computation. For this reason these men are hailing with great joy this new-old truth, this practical Saviour which Christian Science is revealing. They are being saved not only from sickness, but also from agnosticism, atheism, doubt and uncertainty. Accompanying their clearer understanding of the truth, business prospects vastly improve, social conditions are transformed, confidence in the supremacy of right is more firmly established, and life assumes a brighter outlook.

To those who perceive a little of the good that Christian Science is accomplishing but who have not yet become firmly grounded in the understanding of its truth, its promises of salvation may seem too good to be true. Having been misled frequently by material methods which promised relief but failed to afford it, they may perhaps doubt the possibility of any efficient remedy being found. Christian Science says kindly to these brethren: "Just test this truth, and judge by the results." Belief in materialism seems to have led many far from God. The understanding that God loves and cares for every child of His encourages man to elasp God's right hand, and be led out of all his fears, doubts and difficulties. This loving assurance, heard above the din of material sense, quiets all fears and supplies strength unlimited.

Those Christian people who would like to believe that the promises of Christian Science are true, yet who have some lurking doubts, should remember that Christian Science ascribes all saving power to God. Thus their hesitancy is really doubting God; and yet no Christian will consciously doubt Deity. The vain efforts that are being made today to regain health through material methods of treatment and unnecessary surgical operations are aptly illustrated in the Scriptural narrative regarding the efforts of the devotees of Baal to prove their false God to be more potent than the only living and true God whom Elijah worshipped. We are told that "they . . . cut themselves after their

own manner with knives and lancets." In spite of this self-immolation "there was neither voice, nor any to answer, nor any that regarded."

Invalids today, relying on their false material gods, are submitting to operations somewhat similar and the results are equally unsuccessful. Many have called upon materia medica, hygiene, and physiology from the morning of life until noon, and even at the evening of life some are still making their sacrifices unto these non-intelligent gods. Yet all this effort proves of no avail.

Unnumbered thousands testify that after spending years of suffering they have been relieved through Christian Science treatment. Having thus proved God's saving power in the hour of need, they continue under all circumstances to look to the truth as their only and sufficient Saviour. This faithful reliance on Christ, Truth, has come as the result of a change of thought from a material to a spiritual basis. "We must forsake the foundation of material systems, however time-honored," Mrs. Eddy writes in Science and Health (p. 328), "if we would gain the Christ as our only Saviour."

Old-Time Garden Savors
Writing of the old-time garden of herbs, Bronson Alcott gives us a list of quaint names that have something savory and sweet in their very syllables. He tells us of the sweet fennel, and balm and rue, and of caraway and dill which were taken to church for the solace of children. There were mint and rosemary and fennel, coriander, sweet-cicely, celandine, summer savory, smallage, lavender, tansy, thyme, and myrrh, with sage, which Mr. Alcott reminds us is peculiarly the plant of the reverend seniors.

Sydney, Nova Scotia
In 1897 Sydney, Nova Scotia, had 4000 inhabitants. Now it has more than 20,000.

Larger School Yards Find Growing Favor

That the school yard is nearly as important as the classroom in modern education is the gist of a bulletin lately issued by the United States bureau of education. The writer, Henry S. Curtis, says that large school yards are a necessity in these days, not only because the children do not live in homes where there are yards to play in, as the children formerly did, but because there is so much of the regular work of the school which nowadays is or should be done out of doors.

Organized play, as it is called, is an example of this. The play impulse of children is made use of in school now instead of being suppressed and punished. Gardening is another important branch of school work that needs a large section of outdoors for its proper pursuit. Mr. Curtis says that Houston, Tex., two years ago secured a bond issue of \$500,000 to enlarge the school yards, and Galveston has lately followed suit with \$100,000. Each school, it is held, should have at least one full block of ground, whether it is the usual city block of two or three acres or one of 10 acres as in Salt Lake, Utah. The high school needs at least 10 acres and even the country school should never have less than three.

ABOUT DR. GEORG BRANDES

DR. GEORG BRANDES, the well-known and now popular Danish author, who is said to have been the best-hated man in his little Danish land, and of whom Mr. Gosse has told how embarrassing he found it, in 1874, as a guest in a liberal but old-world Copenhagen household to receive a call from "that dreadful doctor Brandes," has been lecturing in the Manchester University in England. An extremely interesting sketch of his career by C. H. Herford is published in the Manchester (Eng.) Guardian, which embodies an account of his earlier visits to England. He says: It was indeed through his studies in literature from the point of view of individual psychology that Dr. Brandes first became well known in England. In 1870 he had come to London from Paris, in company with John Stuart Mill. The relations between the elderly man and the young one were singularly cordial and intimate. Mill introduced him widely in London. In the House of Commons he was privileged to hear a debate between Gladstone and Disraeli. Gladstone's "noble profile" impressed him, but he had no doubt which was the more interesting man. His study of Lord Beaconsfield, dictated neither by racial sympathy nor by political partisanship for or against, but by his subject's extraordinary "interest" as a per-

sonality, is by far the most remarkable account of him prior to the Moutpenny biography. The study of Shakespeare, the occasion of a second visit for research, has taken rank in English Shakespeare literature beyond the work of any other foreign critic. His essays on "Modern Revolutionists"—particularly on Ibsen and Bjornsen—are fascinating portraits drawn by a kindred spirit who was also in these and other cases an intimate friend.

Farragut Admiral Dewey's Ideal Hero

Soldierly virtues have their victories in peace no less than in war and so the reading of Admiral Dewey's autobiography should be an advantage to schoolboys and to all who would be inspired to prompt action on the line of duty. He says that he began his career under the influence of men who had seen action in 1812. Farragut was to him always the hero, the "ideal naval officer." Dewey asked himself at Manila, "What would Farragut have done?" and he was content feeling that he was acting as his honored preceptor would have had him. Dewey, though young, was put in command of the ship Mississippi in 1861, an old side-wheeler that went down in the stream for which she was named. After that period it was 33 years before he again saw active service. He feels that the qualities of Jones, Perry and Farragut are still in the United States navy and the whole book speaks the pride and confidence in ships and men which the head of the general board of the navy thinks his experience warrants.

Hymn to the North Star

The sad and solemn night
Has yet her multitude of cheerful fires;
The glorious hosts of light
Walk the dark hemisphere till she retires;
All through her silent watches, gliding slow,
Her constellations come, and round the heavens, and go.

Day, too, hath many a star:
To grace his gorgeous reign, as bright as they;
Through the blue fields afar
Unseen they follow in his flaming way;
Many a bright lingerer, as the eve grows dim,
Tells what a radiant troop arose and set with him.

And thou dost see them rise,
Star of the Pole! and thou dost see them set.
Alone, in thy cold skies,
Thou keep'st thy old unmoving station yet,
Nor join'st the dances of that glittering train,
Nor dip'st thy virgin orb in the blue western main.

There, at morn's rosy birth,
Thou lookest meekly through the kindling air,
And eve, that round the earth
Chases the day, beholds thee watching there;
There noontide finds thee, and the hour that calls
The shapes of polar flame to scale heaven's azure walls. . . .

On thy unaltering blaze
The half-wrecked mariner, his compass lost,
Fixes his steady gaze,
And steers, undoubting, to the friendly coast;
And they who stray in perilous wastes, by night,
Are glad when thou dost shine to guide their footsteps right.

And, therefore, bards of old,
Sages, and hermits of the solemn wood,
Did in thy beams behold
A beauteous type of that unchanging good,
That bright eternal beacon by whose ray
The voyager of time should shape his heedful way.

—William Cullen Bryant.

Pleasantness of School Keeping

I have had the same fool notions that some of you had—that I might have been successful as a business man, or that my main happiness was more connected with vacations than with my regular service, or that I had a hard position with unreasoning and unsympathetic supervisors, or that my troubles were not my own fault. Nonsense! By reading about other people's success in other lines of work, and by analyzing the unhappiness of myself and others in the teaching trade, or whatever you like to call it, I have reached the conclusion that nothing but . . . stupidity leads any one to talk about the difficulties and troubles and unpleasantness of school keeping.—William McAndrew in Journal of Education.

Search for the Best Way

When a decision was to be reached she liked better to have it brought about by the judgment of others than through her advocacy. In deliberations with her one got the impression of a person who has no way of her own, but who merely joins with others in a common search for the best way.—George H. Palmer (of Alice Freeman Palmer).

CHILDREN'S DEPARTMENT

Picture Puzzle



What bird?

Tissue Paper

The filmy paper called tissue paper was originally made to place between tissue cloth of gold or silver, to prevent its fraying or tarnishing when folded, says Home and Farmstead.

Oxford Bodleian Library Rich in Books

The Bodleian Library at Oxford, which has just been enriched so magnificently by a gift of about 17,000 rare Chinese books, owed its origin to Sir Thomas Bodley, who after a long and successful career as a diplomatist determined to leave the field of politics, to bid adieu to offices of state and spend his days in a manner more congenial to his taste in Oxford. He set up a staff of assistants close to the door of the future library and having contributed an immense number of books himself and obtained large contributions from friends, in 1602 he was able to open the library with upwards of 2000 volumes. Eight years later his aims were furthered by a grant from the Stationers Company of a copy of every book printed in England. The work was going ahead. The volumes poured in and soon it became impossible to give them house room. It became necessary to enlarge the room and Sir Thomas Bodley did not hesitate. The library he was establishing stimulated others to follow his example and rich endowments were bestowed upon it. Sir Henry Savile, John Selden, Archbishop Laud, Lord Fairfax, Sir Kenelm Digby, Richard Gough, and Dr. Robert Mason all became benefactors, fired with the idea of the widespread influence that such a collection of books would have in advancing the education of the people. The widest dreams of its founder have possibly been surpassed by the Bodleian of today. The number of separate works it contains far exceeds 1,000,000. But this library cannot be calculated by the number of volumes it contains, for these would convey a very small idea of the wonderful character of the collection. The collection of Oriental manuscripts, to which so vast and priceless an addition has just been made, are considered superior to those in any of the libraries of Europe. In the possession of other rare manuscripts, the Bodleian is exceedingly rich. Some of the earliest productions of the English press are amongst its treasures, whilst its historical MSS. are of great value in determining the general and literary history of the kingdom.

Visitors to Japan

The number of foreign visitors to Japan last year was 16,964, an increase of 236 over the previous year.—Japan Times.

Self-Will Poor Guide

A man's worst difficulties begin when he is able to do as he likes.—Baptist Standard.

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ANSWER TO YESTERDAY'S PUZZLE

Munch

THE CHRISTIAN SCIENCE MONITOR

"First the blade, then the ear,  then the full grain in the ear"

EDITORIAL

Boston, Mass., Tuesday, December 30, 1913

The Question of Home Rule

THE internal politics of the United Kingdom have reached, in the struggle for home rule, an impasse which is threatening to become more dangerous every day. The leaders of the four parties engaged in the conflict have announced, with studied impressiveness, the maximum concession they are prepared to give, or the minimum of demand they are determined to make. In such circumstances, it would seem as if the only issue was by force. As a matter of fact, probably no one, not even Sir Edward Carson, believes that an appeal will be made to the sword. The people of the United Kingdom have a genius for muddling through. It is true that the philosophic historian periodically warns them that such a method cannot be continued with impunity. Nevertheless Oliver Cromwell is not the only "Governor of England" who has ended an argument by throwing a cushion at an opponent.

It is to be expected, therefore, that it will be in the feathers of argument rather than in the smoke of rifles that the Irish settlement will take place. In other words, that the agreement will be reached in the council chamber and not on the battlefield. Any other solution is positively unthinkable. Only those talk lightly of civil war who have never clearly formulated to themselves the precise condition of hell typified in it. "The wounds of civil warfare," says Lucanus, in the "Pharsalia," "are deeply seated." So deeply seated that the risk of inflicting them should never be incurred except when every effort to avoid the struggle has failed.

In the present case it can hardly be pretended that every effort has failed. Mr. Lloyd George declared, quite recently, with something less than his usual sense of humor, that if fighting began it would not be entirely on one side. That, it may be remarked parenthetically, is the nature of fighting, and it is also the precise danger of the situation. Fighting may take place because one side has not sufficient restraint to resist the provocation of the other. When Bombastes hangs his boots on the tree—and there have been Bombastes on both sides of the present struggle—it is hardly in the nature of the Irishman to resist taking them down. Ulster is not averse from home rule academically considered, but it wants home rule in its own way and on its own terms. If the cabinet could discover a means to permit Ulster to stand aside whilst some federal scheme of home rule was being evolved, it is not improbable that in the course of a few years a real measure of home rule might be brought about, as William O'Brien so ardently desires, by consent. As for home rule by force of arms, it would lack not only the fundamentals of permanency but the fundamentals of home rule itself.

Japan, Mexico and the United States

ULTIMATE disclosures no doubt will reveal closer understanding between the Mexican and Japanese governments during the past decade than either of them is conceding at the present time as having existed. The basis for the understanding may have been that alleged affinity between the native race stocks of the two countries, of which the Japanese journalists have been saying much anticipating the arrival of the special Mexican envoy, Señor de la Barra. It may have been the mutual profit inferred as sure to follow from successful development of Mexico with Japanese colonists. It may have been related to the contingency of armed conflict with the United States some day and at a time when both powers were at odds with Washington. The fact of unusually fraternal relations between Tokio and Mexico City remains, whatever the reason; and though Mexico at present is hardly in a position to contribute much to any compact that may exist, it is noticeable that the reception just given to the Mexican envoy by the Japanese government has been exceptionally cordial.

Of course the appeal just made to Washington by Japan for use of influence with the anti-Huerta military forces to gain protection for Japanese colonists in Mexico will be responded to promptly. The United States has had no cause yet to discriminate against Japan, and it hopes never to have such cause. The anti-American outbreaks of the Tokio mobs are not the voice of Japan to which the United States listens most intently; but at the same time she hears them and remembers them. No doubt likewise the Japanese statesmen recall the "popular" demonstrations against their nationals resident in the United States.

Rational Attitude Toward Business

THE Monitor's Washington advices with relation to the United States government's attitude toward the trusts are reassuring and quieting. Notwithstanding that Vice-President Marshall's knowledge of the situation, as well as his discretion in giving publicity to his opinion on the subject, have both been questioned, it would seem that his statement to the effect that the new tariff law and the new currency law were sufficient for the present reflects very clearly the view of the President as it is understood at the national capital. No harm can result from the admission that there has been within the last few weeks a perceptible slowing down of business. For this there are two easily discernible causes—depression abroad and apprehension at home. Overproduction and overmarketing in and by the great industrial nations of Europe account for the first condition; unwarranted and unwise surmises as to the disposition of the President and his administration to follow tariff revision and currency reform, with demands upon Congress for radical legislation, account for the second.

It is almost certain that apprehension would have been much more acute and hurtful had it not been for the prudent course taken by the President and the attorney-general with reference to the American Telephone & Telegraph Company and the New York, New Haven & Hartford Railroad Company. In both instances the business community was deeply interested. It had become an almost settled conviction in commercial circles that these two cases would test the policy of the administration and show whether or not it would be its aim to proceed along emotional or rational lines. The action taken in the premises, viewed in connection with the previous

well-balanced declarations of the President with reference to the business needs of the country, contributed materially toward the growth of a new optimism in all the important centers of trade. Since then, confidence has been steadily increasing. If, as seems almost certain to be the case, the President's message to Congress on the trusts shall indicate not only the willingness but the desire of the administration to accept the cooperation of all legitimate business in the bringing about of recognized industrial and trade reforms, there is every reason to believe that normal conditions will at once be fully restored and that a period of wholesome prosperity will follow.

President Wilson is coming to be widely regarded as a clear-thinking, level-headed, safe man, and this even in quarters where a short time ago were to be noted the greatest doubt and fear as to his leadership.

A PREHISTORIC fish weir having been reported in the substrata of Copley square, one of the architectural centers of Boston, Mass., the conclusion is drawn that men fished there about 2000 years ago. There is nothing to show, however, that they caught anything.

It is intimated in the Monitor's household page that a new way of preparing fried chicken has been discovered, that a new way of preparing fried chicken is actually being practised in certain progressive quarters. If the assertion appeared anywhere else it could be questioned; it would not appear where it does appear, we are quite positive, unless there were good ground for it. And this makes it all the more important. Millions of people throughout the habitable globe who have been confronted with change on every side during recent years have doubtless entertained with confidence the hope that fried chicken would escape. But it seems that this was not to be. If we have read the household page article aright, fried chicken is no longer to be immune to the attention of those who are out to improve and to uplift.

It is not necessary to go too deeply into the unpleasant details. Suffice it that in the new process fried chicken is to be prepared more expeditiously, more skilfully, more artistically than in the old method. A lot of things are to be done with the chicken and to the chicken before it is fried—it is to be dipped in batter, it is to be dashed with soda, it is to be rolled, put in a baking pan, placed in a slow oven, coated, and all that (and the published account is calculated to make one unseasonably hungry)—but, in the final analysis, all this is not, cannot be, fried chicken. It is baked chicken. If it is pronounced fried chicken, must we accept it as such?

Some will. Some will accept it because it is a change. Because, in their opinion, being different from what it was it must be better. But the great majority of the world's population—the people who all their lives have seen fried chicken fried in cornmeal or cracker dust in a frying pan; the people who have eaten fried chicken hot and fried chicken cold, fresh from the pan, the pantry, or the picnic basket—will rebel against it. They may be called conservatives, standpaters, reactionaries, what you will, but they will absolutely refuse to be led by the revolutionary radicalism that would destroy one of the most cherished institutions of the world's plain people, the Sunday evening repast of cold fried chicken at the kitchen table.

And they will be justified in their resistance. If fried chicken is to be meddled with, where, they may reasonably ask, is this business going to stop? Will not the progressive element next insist upon a change in the established family system of distributing the drumsticks, the wings, the wishbone and the neck? Very likely. And if the fried chicken can thereby be deprived of the hold it has had on the affections of man down through the generations, what is going to prevent the progressives from next attacking cold hard boiled eggs and sardines? Nothing save public protest against carrying some innovations too far.

When a Woman Is Department Chief

IT SEEMS to be settled that the mayor-elect of New York has chosen for the post of commissioner of correction, one of the most important offices in the municipal government, Dr. Katherine B. Davis, at present superintendent of the Bedford reformatory for girls. Should there be no change of plans in this particular, this appointment will be the first of the kind that has ever come to a woman in the metropolis. Subordinate places have been filled in New York city, and filled creditably, from time to time, but Dr. Davis will be the first of her sex to be selected for a department chieftaincy.

At the fall election in Ohio a proposed amendment to the constitution making women eligible to appointment to office in connection with the state institutions was defeated. The matter is worthy of being recalled here, since, contrasted with the proposed action of Mr. Mitchell on becoming mayor next week, it illustrates graphically the varying attitudes toward woman in the political sphere. Between the indisposition of Ohio to grant her the right to serve as an official in institutions where she would have to do with members of her own sex, and the disposition in New York to give her activities in the department of correction the widest possible scope, there is a reflection of sentiments that hold her to be a political inferior in some of the states of the North American Union and an equal in others.

Political equality, manifestly, travels no royal road. Its path is interrupted by sharp turns and intersected by numerous byways. One state gives woman control over municipal elections. One city rises in indignation when an attempt is made to supersede a woman superintendent of schools. Another city makes woman a department head. Conversely, there are states and cities which appear to be unwilling to give woman a hearing or a trial. All this means, simply, that permanent recognition will not reach her through favor. She will have to take advantage of such opportunities as the one coming to her in New York, make the most of them, and prove that what she has been seeking so long as a privilege is hers as a right.

IT HAS been ruled, and wisely, by a Wabash, Ind., court that one man shall not serve another man's sentence. How easily and how harmfully such a concession might be abused may quickly be appreciated. It is best for the individual, for society and for the race that each person meet his own moral obligations and work out his own salvation.

Fried Chicken

(Marryland Papers Please Copy)

Real Needs as to Normal Schools

MASSACHUSETTS is confronted with a demand by three cities for the establishment of state normal schools within them on the plea of better accommodation of those who seek preparation for teaching in their home districts. Bills were presented to the Legislature of 1913 for the new schools and in their place a resolve was passed instructing the state board of education to report to the next General Court on the need and desirability of the additions. Hearings have been held, keen local interest has been shown, school committees and trade boards have urged the need, and according to the local view a case has been made out for one or more new schools. The Legislature will be advised by the state board in a report not yet completed and will then consider the matter not as a local one but as a departure in state policy; or, to state it moderately, as an extension of a policy that is in itself not unquestionable.

If the duty of the state is to multiply normal schools with a view to accommodating every locality of considerable population, the petitions from New Bedford and Fall River deserve approval. The possible teachers in a population of 250,000 cannot avail themselves of the state's normal training without leaving their homes. But the question arises whether the state is under obligation to bring the normal schools to the pupils in the fashion of the high school. If it be settled that there is such a duty, similar appeals from other sections must be met and the number of these schools greatly increased. Even with the addition of four to the number made some twenty years ago, in a memorable log-roll in which the interests of the commonwealth as a whole were forgotten in the pooling of several local requests, the state did not go to the extreme of placing schools within the reach of every considerable group of possible day scholars.

Not to prejudice the merits of the present demand, it is clearly the duty of the Legislature to consider the multiplication of the normal schools as a state problem. They may be made city or neighborhood training schools only at a sacrifice of the high standards that now obtain and that need to be carried higher. While a greater supply of professionally prepared teachers may be needed, there is a related and superior need that the preparation be thorough, as it may be only in schools with the fullest equipment and the highest obtainable grade of instructors. The pride which the state takes in the system, the demand that becomes more exacting for the development of the best of teachers, the wisdom of making existing schools efficient in the extreme are considerations that must have weight against any plea of local convenience.

Selecting Reserve Bank Centers

WITH commendable celerity and directness of action Secretaries McAdoo and Houston, designated to serve on the organization committee which must perfect the workings of the new United States banking and currency law, have begun their work. They are to visit fourteen leading urban centers to hold hearings. Information thus gained, coupled with that otherwise accumulated, will be used later as a guide in shaping the boundaries of the regional districts and in selecting the federal reserve bank centers. Preliminary questions sent to all banks, national and state, and to eligible trust companies, will make the way clear for giving concrete testimony such as the secretaries wish to take.

Such a tour of the country, bringing these administrative heads in close touch with banking opinion East and West, North and South, must have its educational effect on them, apart from their especial quest and its satisfaction or denial. They will know more about the country they serve than they would have known had the hearings been ordered held in Washington and the financiers been forced to go there from all parts of the land.

If the advance questions are studied it will be noted how much more the investigators want to know than the mere total of bank deposits and credit facilities of the city or region to be visited. The geography, transportation facilities, industrial and commercial development and general movement of commodities—these obviously count in defining the situation to be dealt with.

Fortunately all signs now point to hearty cooperation of the desired witnesses with the investigators, as the latter proceed with their scheduled eight-weeks tour of the country. The farther away men move, in time, from the formal act which made currency and banking bill a law, the larger it seems as a feat in constructive statesmanship. Consequently the mood of cooperation grows as the intricate task of making the law operative is faced, a task falling upon government officials and bankers alike and only to be worthily borne and perfected through straightforward cooperation.

AND yet, the fact that 13,214,346 undirected or misdirected letters found their way into the United States mails during the last fiscal year should be considered in connection with the other fact that the aggregate pieces of mail matter handled run close to 20,000,000,000. This does not excuse carelessness; it serves only to show once more that things are not as bad as they sometimes seem to be.

AN AVENUE of statues for Fairmount park, Philadelphia, is an early probability. The design is to have each represent an event in American history, and if this shall be carried out, further distinction will be given one of the most attractive pleasure grounds in the United States.

CALIFORNIA is the latest of the United States to enter the mountain contest. It has 130 entries, twelve of which are more than 14,000 feet high. Not the high cost of living, but the opportunity for living high in California is involved here.

HAVANA, Cuba, it is reported, proposes to electrify its principal railroad terminal. It is in a position here to show the United States how far some of its large cities are behind the times.

THE first carload of new Texas cabbage is now on the way to market, making it possible to have a New England dinner with strawberries in some parts of this versatile country.

IN signing the currency bill with four gold pens, it would appear that President Wilson either intentionally or inadvertently disregarded a memorable ratio.